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StaffAllenS OLEO-RESINS

GINGER AND CAPSICUM



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FOR

Skin, Health & Healing—A Soap with an Individuality

Yes. We know you have many such things, but—*these are different.*

It is not an ordinary Soap with a new imprint, but an entirely new Formula combining the expressed juices of living plants that have been proved to have nothing but a healthful effect upon the most sensitive skins and add to the health of the Body Tissues.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP had its inception in a large and busy Dispensary, where the harmful effects of many soaps on the skin and health of patients had been observed for years. After several years' careful consideration and research this Soap was introduced for the use of patients with the most beneficial results. The demand increasing and orders coming from many parts of the country, even from overseas, it was thought advisable to introduce it to the Trade, who would be able to supply the needs of local customers.

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H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP is a perfectly milled soap and most economical. Its users comment happily on its long lasting quality.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP is the Ideal Soap for every Toilet purpose and for every Type of Skin—for the Complexion—the Bath—as a Hair Shampoo, leaving the hair soft and fine—as a Dentifrice, maintaining the Teeth and Gums and Mouth in a healthy condition—and for Their Majesties, The Babies, however young.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP has already won high commendations from those who had tried many of the costliest soaps but failed to find one to so completely suit the sensitive skin, while its velvety smoothness and the refreshing sense of cleanliness it imparts have delighted its users.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP is specially valuable as a wash in skin conditions that are often irritated by ordinary soaps.

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Truthful Advertisement and Faithful Quality form a happy Unity. Advertising may bring Customers—only Quality will retain them. What our Advertising obtains—our Quality retains.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SHAVING SOAP has been specially prepared in response to a demand from those who were delighted with the Toilet Soap. It is not the *quantity* but the *quality* of the Lather that tells, and this SOAP gives just that full and fine lather that effectively prepares the way for the keen razor edge and a close, rapid and comfortable shave. Its aseptic qualities exert a soothing effect on the skin without any after soreness and transform what frequently was a dread into a positive pleasure.

Our terms to you are 25% *nett.* Carriage paid in Great Britain and North Ireland on orders of £3 or over. An extra 5% may be deducted if sending cash with order. *Try the following small parcel—you will soon need more :—*

12 Boxes H.B.T. ASEPTIC TOILET SOAP—3 tablets. Retail 2s. 3d. ..	£	s. d.
36 Tablets—in Wooden Box—Singles. Retail 9d. ..	1	7 0
36 H.B.T. ASEPTIC SHAVING SOAP. —Retail 1s. ..	1	16 0
<i>Special offer for £3—Cash with order. ..</i>		
£4 10 0		
One parcel only to each client. Repeat orders at ordinary rates.		

Note the British Commercial Monomark on each Tablet—BCM/HBT.

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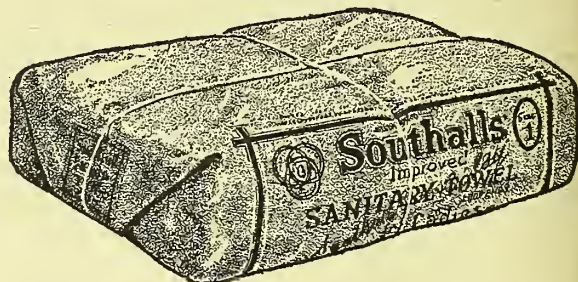
12 dozen lots less
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Wholesaler.

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MADE IN ENGLAND IN THREE VARIETIES.

The "ORIGINAL" Make

Size	RETAIL		TRADE		Size	RETAIL		TRADE	
	Dozen		Per Dozen	Packets		Dozen		Per Dozen	Packets
0	1/-	...	8/9		5	3/-	...	26/4	
1	1/2	...	10/4		X	3/3	...	28/6	
2 ...	1/7	...	13/11		XX	3/6	...	30/9	
3	2/-	...	17/7		" Blue "	3/6	...	30/9	
4	2/3	...	19/9						

Southalls' "CELTEX" (Regd.)

(CELLULOSE TOWELS WITH GAUZE COVER)

Size	RETAIL		TRADE		Size	RETAIL		TRADE	
	Dozen		Per Dozen	Packets		Dozen		Per Dozen	Packets
1	1/2	...	10/4		3	2/-	...	17/7	
2	1/6	...	13/2						

In packets with loop ends, or with long ends and safety pins.

In cartons, with long ends and two safety pins.

Southalls' "K" Towel

(ALL-WOOL TOWELS WITH KNITTED COVER)

Size	RETAIL		TRADE	
	dozen		per doz.	packets
K0	11d.	dozen	8/1	per doz. packets
„ K1	1/3	„	11/-	„ „
„ K2	1/8	„	14/8	„ „
„ K3 ...	2/1	„	18/3	„ „
„ K4	2/4	„	20/6	„ „

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY Ltd., 19-21 Lower Priory, Birmingham

Maw's Page



Win their goodwill with Maw's Surgical Dressings

Here is another good reason why you should stock, display and sell Maw's dressings. Doctors and nurses are familiar with Maw's dressings and know from experience their dependable quality. Moreover, the name "Maw" stands for quality, not only in dressings, but in all medical and surgical sundries.

When they see a display of Maw's dressings in a pharmacy, they associate the pharmacy with Maw's goods and the "Maw" reputation. Now doctors and nurses influence a very considerable bulk of business and their goodwill is a valuable asset to you.

Secure this goodwill by impressing them with the fact that you stock Maw's dressings and you will help your dressings and surgical sundries business.

Show Maw's dressings periodically in your window and on your counter.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
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and Barnet.



GOODALL'S

for

WATERGLASS

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Think of the Pack:

So critical are people to-day that things that don't look thoroughly good won't sell. But GOODALL'S Waterglass packs are perfectly designed—and one strictly reserved to pharmacists. We use solid lever-lid tins only; they can't tarnish; they don't show age, so that if (though this is unlikely indeed) you don't sell this season's purchase this year, the pack will be as fresh as paint in the spring of 1929.

Think of the Show Material:

From all over the country our customers have written to thank us for our show material, and to tell how effective it has been. We send you not only the usual small cards but also a folding window-screen (with real coloured photographs of Prize poultry) so that with the slightest of trouble you can make a show that will pull-up every housewife and every poultry keeper who passes your window.

Think of the Quality:

Except from the one in a million who expects an ounce of Waterglass to do the work of a pound, we have never had the slightest complaint with regard to our Waterglass—it is standardised and unchanging. That reliability our packs transfer to you. And that is worth while, for the woman who puts down a pound's worth of eggs in Waterglass does not easily forget the supplier if they are spoiled,

—And then you'll see you'll do well to

Let GOODALL'S Quote.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., :: LEEDS



LIVERPOOL VIRUS

Is the ONLY SAFE EXTERMINATOR

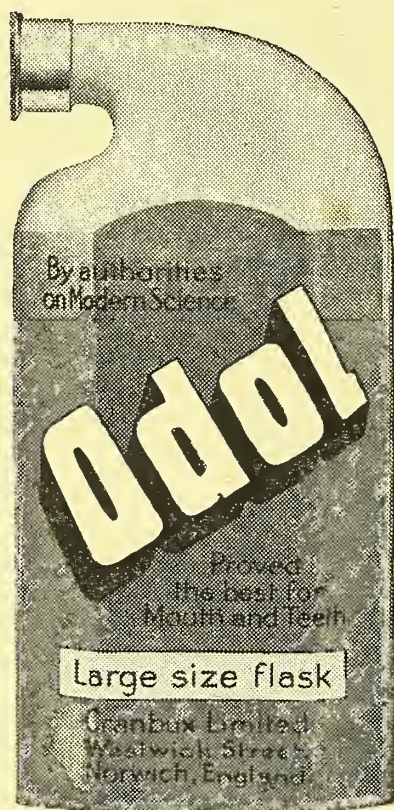
(That is your talking point)

And it gives you a very good profit,
so always recommend it.



EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.

The return of the old favourites



Odol

Proved the best for Mouth & Teeth

ODOL TOOTH PASTE

AND

ODOL TOOTH BRUSHES

An intensive advertising campaign will establish their pre-war popularity, and as British-made products with British capital, they will be numbered with the "best sellers."

Display a few bottles in your windows with the attractive show-cards now being sent out, and see how quickly your stock sells itself.

*SHOW MATTER OR PRICE
LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED
ON APPLICATION TO:—*

CRANBUX LIMITED

WESTWICK STREET - - NORWICH

*That's what I call a
sensible idea*

A MAN'S HAIR CREAM



THE CREAM is unobtrusively perfumed, and ensures a well-groomed appearance from morn till night.

In three varieties: Non-oily, Only and Extra Oil, to suit every type of scalp. Embodies approved nutritive ingredients for promoting hair-health.

THE BOTTLE. Look at the picture! See how the bottle lies snugly in the hand: observe how the little finger supports the bottle, and the thumb finds a natural position on the sloping shoulder. The bottle that invites a shake! Have you ever tried to get Hair Cream through a sprinkler top? Here you have a full half-inch vent instead of a pin-prick sort of outlet. And the cap! Big enough to handle, easy to screw, difficult to lose. At every point, "a MAN'S bottle."

THE FINISH. Finely designed labels used in distinctive manner: protected and enhanced with cellophane.

THE SHOWCARD. A virile appeal to the well-groomed man.

HIBISCUS HAIR CREAM



PRICES

Three Varieties

Per doz. 9/0

6 doz. at 8/6

12 doz. at 8/0



Made by AYRTON'S of LIVERPOOL



1878

1928

WHITAKER'S JUBILEE PLANS Great Window Dressing Competition

For "LUTON" and "AURORAL" Dyes.

OUR 1928 PRESS CAMPAIGN

Our Press Advertising for "Luton" and "Auroral" Dyes and "Velt" will, as usual, be on a generous national scale, and we have already arranged a comprehensive series of attractive advertisements in such publications as:—

DAILY MAIL
DAILY EXPRESS
WELDON'S LADIES' JOURNAL
WELDON'S BAZAAR OF CHILDREN'S FASHIONS
DAILY SKETCH
HOME CHAT
DAILY NEWS
HOME NOTES
WELDON'S ILLUSTRATED DRESSMAKER
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING WOMAN AND HOME
DAILY MIRROR
CHRISTIAN HERALD

ALSO CERTAIN BIG
PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

1st PRIZE
100 Guineas
2nd PRIZE
50 Guineas
3rd PRIZE
25 Guineas
and 20 Prizes of 5 Guineas each.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

All Window Shows must be put in between March 1st and June 30th, 1928, and remain on exhibition for a period of not less than seven days.

The Display can be made to advertise exclusively "Luton" Straw Hat Dyes or "Auroral" Cold Water Dyes, or, if preferred, a combination of both.

Each scheme must represent the competitor's original ideas and each entrant must provide his own materials. N.B.—The Standard "Auroral" Window Show must not be used for this competition.

For the purpose of entering the competition all Competitors must secure a photograph of their Window with their name and address written plainly on back and submit it, together with a covering letter, indicating when the Display was given.

All entries must be received by Whitaker & Co., Kendal, not later than SATURDAY, JULY 7th.

The list of Prize Winners will be announced in the editions of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" and the "Chemist and Druggist," published on July 28th.

No correspondence can be entered into with regard to the above Competition and the judges' decision must be accepted as final and binding on all competitors. The receipt of each entry shall be regarded as acceptance of the above.

The Standard AURORAL WINDOW DISPLAY

IN conjunction with our special Jubilee Advertising we have designed an exceedingly novel and very striking Window Display for "Auroral" Cold Water Dyes.

The Silver cascade of flowing water is most realistic, conveying at a glance the main (cold water) selling point of "Auroral" Dyes, while the brilliantly coloured streamers tell of the brilliant shades in which this popular Dye is obtainable. Any customer who is willing to show this sales-compelling Window Display for at least seven days may obtain it complete with full instructions on placing an order for 1 gross of "Auroral" Cold Water Dyes. Early application is essential as the costly nature of this scheme has necessarily limited the number of Displays available.

WHITAKER & CO., Dye Specialists, KENDAL

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

Established 1878.

Telephone: 214.

London Office and Showrooms: 16-18 BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 3825.



Introducing Comi-Cartoons

This showcard and the new "Mineral Spring" booklets "Comi-Cartoons of Sport" are now ready to help your sales of the "Chemists' Own Effervescent." No one who once opens the booklet can resist going on to the end, when the impulse to tell somebody else about it will be equally strong. Showcard, 50 Booklets with name and address and Window Display (while the supply lasts) with orders for 4 dozen bottles of "Mineral Spring."

Make "Comi-Cartoons" work for you this season.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/362

COPYRIGHT

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The remarkable results obtained by modern vitamin research have led to a world-wide record-breaking consumption of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil.



It is of the highest possible quality, and is superior to any other product in so far as its vitamin content - so necessary for growing children - is concerned.



It is one of the most valuable allies in the constant fight the medical world is waging against tuberculosis and rickets.





A Natural Sequence



The
Advertisement
in the papers—



The
Package in
your window—

AN
EASY
SALE
FOR
YOU

YOUR
Object
accomplished.

Decide NOW to have a "Roboleine"
Window Display and give your sales
a fillip to wind up the Winter Season.

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

Advertised every week in every year.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

Manufacturers of "Maglactis," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.

O. & A.

Schimmel & Co.

A.G.

EXTROLS

"Extrols" are of great assistance and importance to Perfumers by combining all the advantages and eliminating all the disadvantages encountered in using Essential Oils and Extracts.

Samples and literature gladly supplied.

Rose	Storax	Mastix	Hyacinth	Mignonette
Violet	Vetiver	Olibanum	Jasmine	Balsam Tolu
Cedar	Labdanum	Opopanax	Ylang-Ylang	Benzoin Siam
Clove	Libanotol	Cassie	Lavender	Orris
Sandalwood E.I.				Patchouly

Sole Distributors for United Kingdom:

Messrs. FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 17 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

Scottish Office: 140 West George Street, GLASGOW.



ALLWOODS' CARNATION PERFUME AND TOILET REQUISITES

Of Superlative Quality

Daintily Packed

Liberal Discount

Good show matter.
Steady advertising.
Carriage paid.

Produced and marketed by the World's leading growers of Carnations.

Write for Trade Prices and full information to:—

Allwood Bros

The Leading Carnation Raisers and Specialists in the World.

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

Assist British industry by recommending the 'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade, the blade of super-keenness.



3/6

per doz.
allowing
50% PROFIT
on cost for
the dealer.



Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
London: 18 SOHO SQ., W.1. 'Phone: Gerrard 1306.
Established over 150 years.

A counter display will help.

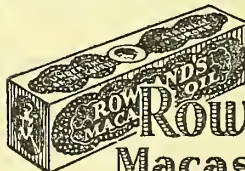
A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

12 Perfect Blades in Every Dozen

For Gillette-type and Autostrop-type holders

For 135 years

Rowland's Macassar Oil has been a favourite dressing for the hair. It keeps the hair healthy, and prevents the encroachment of greyness and baldness.



Of all Wholesalers.

Retail

Rowland's Macassar Oil 3/6, 7/- & 10/6 P.A.T.A.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1



A FAST REPEATER THAT BRINGS YOU MORE PROFIT

Fast repeating sales mean multiplied profits—and no cream you sell repeats as fast as Hinds.

Everyone that buys it uses more than they would of any other cream. They're glad to. They find it good for so many purposes.

Hinds advertising teaches them to use more by featuring those many uses. And gets new users, too!

There are 200,000,000 impressions of it appearing in the big national newspapers, and the leading women's papers—

Daily Mail	Good Housekeeping
Daily Express	Woman & Home
Daily Mirror	Home Notes
Daily Sketch	Woman's World
Star	Woman's Weekly
Evening News	Modern Weekly
	Woman's Pictorial

Let them work for you.
Stock Hinds and display it.

FROM ALL WHOLESALERS.

Write for Special Display Terms.



HINDS

Honey & Almond CREAM

LYSOL LIMITED, RAYNES PARK, S.W. 20, Distributors.

Announcement

PALMOLIVE SOAP now 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

Popularity of the world's finest complexion soap brings prices down in 6 years from 9d. to 7d. to 6d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SIX years ago Palmolive Soap cost 9d. per tablet. Six brands of toilet soap had a larger sale.

Then popularity, born of excellence, increased sales so greatly that successive price reductions were possible—because, as everyone knows, it costs less per piece to make greater quantities of any article. Now, and for some years, Palmolive has been by far the largest selling toilet soap in the British Isles as it is in most of the civilised world.

During the last two months, Palmolive has been sold at two tablets for 9d. The result has been such a huge increase in sales and production, that it is possible now to decrease the price permanently to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

per tablet. Thus the recognised benefits of this soap—already the largest selling toilet soap in the British Isles—have been brought within the reach of all. Tens of thousands who have recently taken advantage of the 2 for 9d. offer, now become regular users of Palmolive at the new price.

The Palmolive tablet which is now sold retail at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is the same size and of exactly the same quality as the tablet formerly sold at 6d.

The same high-grade olive and palm oils are used—with the same expert blending that gives those oils unique efficiency in soap. No animal fats. No harsh ingredients. No artificial colouring matter.

Announcement

No Reduction in Profit

In handling Palmolive Soap at the new price, you get the same Trade Terms and Discounts as before. Your percentage of profit is exactly the same—but the turnover will be quicker, owing to the tremendously increased demand. For many

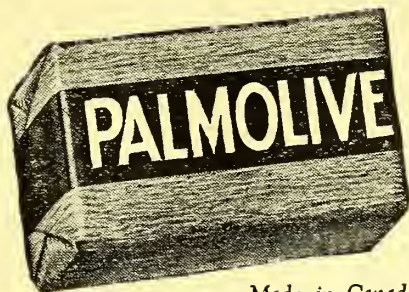
years now Palmolive Soap, with its quick turnover, has shown the biggest nett profit of any nationally advertised toilet soap. Now, with quicker sales and quicker turnover, the nett profit will be even bigger.

National Advertising Campaign to Announce Price Reduction

We are launching a national and forceful campaign to announce the new price of 4½d. to the public. Millions will see these announcements. Old Palmolive users will buy in greater quantities than before; tens of thousands who recently tried Palmolive for the first time will now become regular users; while many who have not yet tried Palmolive will do so now that the price is permanently reduced. Palmolive sales this year are going to soar ahead—faster even than they have ever

done before. Never has so good a soap been offered at anything like the price. This tremendous business in Palmolive is all going to pass through the retailer. The profits are there. Someone has to get them.

Make no mistake—big money is going to be made. And you can get a big share of it. Link up with our advertising—by displaying Palmolive prominently in your window and on your counter. Sales will then come—surely, certainly and quickly.



Made in Canada

THE PALMOLIVE CO. (OF ENGLAND) LTD., 21, EAGLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

AMERICA'S MOST PREPARATIONS

NEARLY A
MILLION WOMEN
SEE THESE AD-
VERTISEMENTS
EACH WEEK!



FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY — throughout America the name of Harriet Hubbard Ayer has been famous among beauty preparations. Only the purest and most trusted powders and lotions and creams bear that name. Well-groomed women all over the United States buy them regularly. This year a vigorous and widespread advertising campaign is introducing these preparations to the best class of Englishwoman. Harriet Hubbard Ayer's preparations on your shelves and counters invite the custom of women whose custom is worth having. And as the advertisements bring them first to your shop, the knowledge that you stock Harriet Hubbard Ayer's full range will bring them back again and again!

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED, persuasively written — seen week by week in full pages in the SKETCH, TATLER, HOME NOTES, month by month in whole and two-thirds pages in VOGUE and GOOD HOUSEKEEPING — these advertisements attract hundreds of thousands of women to Harriet Hubbard Ayer's preparations. They attract women to the shops where they can buy Harriet Hubbard Ayer's preparations — *your shop* if you carry a stock.

FAMOUS BEAUTY COME TO ENGLAND!

THIS CHARMING BOOKLET on your counter — a copy given to every woman who comes to buy Luxuria — will bring her back to you again and again, will bring her friends, too, to buy Harriet Hubbard Ayer's other delightful preparations.

AND OUR TERMS — 30% discount if you deal direct with headquarters (Sefton-Dodge Ltd., 150 Regent Street, London, W.1). 5% additional discount on all orders £5 nett and over. 1% additional discount on cash paid within 10 days. Carriage paid on orders over £2 gross. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Incorporated, London, Paris and New York.



A BOOKLET
FOR YOUR
CUSTOMERS

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, LTD.,
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay. Johannesburg.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
Holland: N. V. v/h HENRI SANDERS, Amsterdam.
Denmark: KARL SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.
Sweden: ENEQUIST HOLME & CO., A/B, Stockholm.
Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin



Armand TOILET AIDS

Are Regular Repeaters

There is a bonus of 3 on every dozen, on every order, right throughout the year.

Magazine advertising and sampling is making many new and eventually regular ARMAND users.

Frequent display and recommendation wherever possible, will link you up with this quality line of profit makers.

We shall be pleased to send you our price list.

FLORIAN & ARMAND, Ltd.
Queensway, Ponders End, Middlesex.



THE ORIGINAL
:: :: AND :: ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/6 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

11/6 and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/6 & 2/6 per bot.

BIG PROFITS ON THE NEW SHAMPOO.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW.

PATENT FOODS

SPECIAL FOODS DEVISED. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

George King & Co., Ltd., Sycamore St., London, E.C.1

Phone: Clerkenwell 3383.

Wires: "Foodokings, Barb, London."

IN TINS OR TONS

José

Almego Ltd.

WINE SHIPPERS,
Rua Elias Garcia 79,
Villa Nova De
Gala,
PORTO.

DIRECT FROM
THE GROWERS.

To Chemists with Wine Licence only.

We are prepared to grant Agencies to licence holders for our celebrated Ports in districts not already represented.

Almego's Invalid Port,

Almego's Ruby Port,

Almego's White Port,

The Marquis Port,

Grand Duchess Port.

For particulars of Agency, Samples and Prices apply to:—

GOOD ADVERTISING MATTER.

JOSÉ ALMEGO, Ltd. London Office: St. Mary's Chambers, 161a & 166 Strand, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6511.

TELEGRAMS: "ALMEGOLIMI, ESTRAND, LONDON."

Enquiries for Agencies will receive immediate attention.

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL
DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16

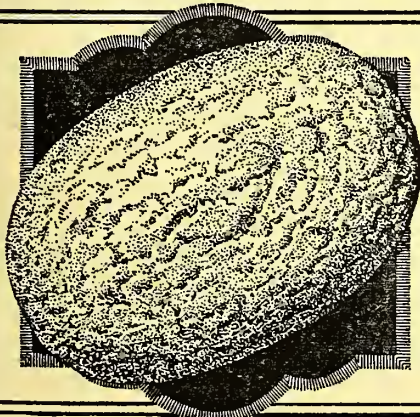
NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK



Two thirds
actual size

Bath Rusks

Unsolicited testimonials daily for Carr's famous Bath Rusks which are ideal for babies and young children. Scores of letters from grateful mothers. Recommended everywhere.

Made only by

CARR'S of Carlisle

The Oldest House in the Trade

→ **AAA**
**Let us address
 your circulars**

*Our Register of
 Doctors, Dentists,
 Chemists, &c.*

is complete and kept up-to-date.

PRIVATE LISTS—A SPECIALITY.

Write for Folder "B."

THE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING ASSOCN.

Limited,
 3 PORTSMOUTH ST.,
 LONDON - W.C.2.

Tel.: Hol. 1076

AAA ←

Have You a Stock of

"ALENTA"?
 Read.
HAIR CREAM

Our Advertising Campaign is now in full swing, and during the next three months our Advertisements will be read by over 36,000,000.

"Alenta" Hair Cream

RETAILS—

1/6 & 2/6 PER BOTTLE.

WHOLESALE—

12/- & 20/- PER DOZ.

Stocked by Messrs. Butler & Crispe, Edwards & Son, Hovenden's, May Roberts, Sangers, W. Sutton & Co., and the usual Wholesale Houses.

Drop us a Post Card for particulars of our special Introductory Offer showing 98% Profit for your Co-operation.

EVERY SALE IS GUARANTEED.

PHILLI-MIRANO (1926) LTD.

EARLSFIELD, LONDON, S.W.18.

Unique Offer to Chemists!

By buying

MITCHELL Safety Razor BLADES

you will be able to give

1/-STICK ERASMIC SHAVING SOAP

with each packet of 1 dozen Blades.

**WITH EVERY ORDER FOR 5 GROSS BLADES
 5 DOZEN SHAVING STICKS SUPPLIED.**

Send
 for full
 details

**Gill, Herbert & Co. Ltd. CUTLERY
 WHEELDON ST., SHEFFIELD. M'FRS.**



WARDONIA

RAZOR BLADES

SHEFFIELD'S KEENEST BLADES

**AT PROTECTED PRICES,
 AND A GUARANTEED 33 10/3 % PROFIT
 TO YOU**

**SMART, DIGNIFIED SHOWCARDS—SELLING HELPS, AND
 COUNTER DISPLAYS FREE—WITH FIRST ORDER.**

SAMPLE BLADE FREE FOR POSTCARD.

RÉTAILS at 3d. each, 4 for 1/-

Obtainable from all the Leading Wholesalers, or direct from—

**THOMAS WARD & SONS, LTD. "WARDONIA" WORKS,
 SHEFFIELD.**

GOLD MEDAL

BIDWELLS'

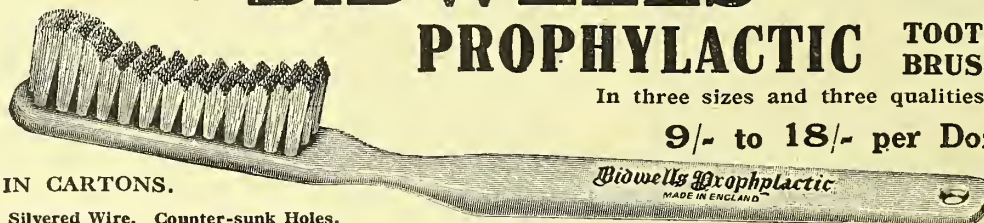
PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH

In three sizes and three qualities.

9/- to 18/- per Doz.

IN CARTONS.

Silvered Wire. Counter-sunk Holes.

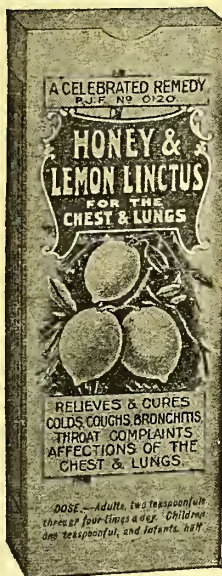


Castle Mills, Axminster

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd. for PACKED GOODS



**LUNG
TONIC**
—
**HONEY
AND
LEMON
LINCTUS**
—
**HONEY
AND
LEMON
SYRUP**



**WILD
CHERRY**
—
**BLACK
CURRANT
BALSAM**
—
**BALSAM
OF
HONEY**



AT KEENLY COMPETITIVE PRICES
LORIMER-MARSHALL, LTD. 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3

Works Telephone: NEW X 2119.

Telegrams: "LORIMARSCO, BILGATE, LONDON."

Sell every Man the NEW
DIMPLE-HEADED Shaving Brush!

CALYX

REGD. TRADE MARK.

157 STANSTEAD ROAD, LONDON, S.E.23

YOU SHOULD STOCK

"AMO"

THE NEW SMOOTH SHAVING

BLADES

8/- Gross

Post Paid.

The Blade that is
Guaranteed to Shave.

INTRODUCTORY BONUS.

3 doz. Blades free with each Gross.
AVAILABLE TO JUNE 1, 1928.

L. FRANKENBERG

125, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1.

Money
refunded
if not satisfactory.

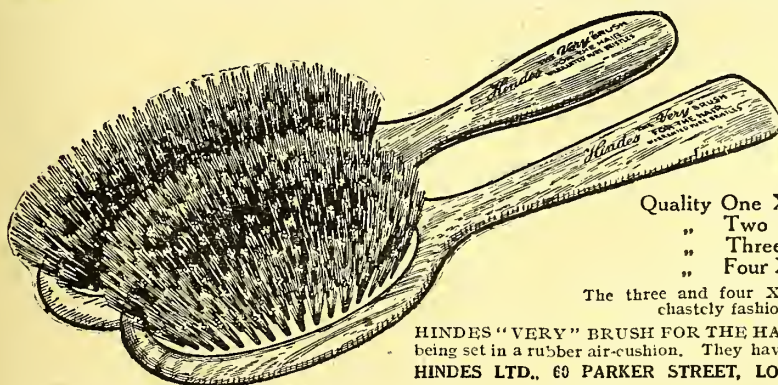
Send for Free
Testing Sample.

Telephone No.:
AVENUE 8848.

Telegrams:
UZE CARNOS AID, London.

WHOLESALE PRICES PLEASE WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH



Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/3%
" Two XX	" 10/6d. "	
" Three XXX	" 15/- "	
" Four XXXX	" 18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood,
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts
being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years
HINDES LTD., 60 PARKER STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. Works: BIRMINGHAM

Our Clients say "Thank you"
to the



Prescription Department

Our clients have sent to us so many commendations for the work of our newly-opened Prescription Department that we are going to let them speak for themselves.

One client says: "*Our orders are executed perfectly and are very satisfactory.*"

Another writes: "Re the Lenticular Lenses received this morning . . . "*We really think this is a wonderful piece of workmanship* and we wish to express our thanks in giving this job your careful attention. Our client is simply delighted."

A third says: "We should like to express our thanks to you for the excellent manner in which you have executed the several shell and imitation shell jobs which we have sent you recently. The repair work is particularly good, the colours being matched perfectly. Last but not least *your charges are very considerably lower than we have been paying for similar jobs!*"

It is pleasant to feel that we have given satisfaction. We should like to show an ever-widening circle of clients that we can give them satisfaction, too. May we send you our Prescription Price List? A postcard brings it by return.

NITSCHÉ & GUNTHER OPTICAL CO. (1927) LTD.
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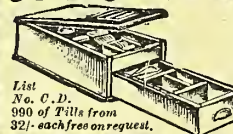
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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, March 27

North London Pharmaceutical Association, North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway, N., at 8 p.m. Lantern lecture by Mr. T. Marns on "Impressions of Canada."

Wednesday, March 28

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Portsmouth and District Branch), Southsea Club, Kent Road, Southsea, at 3 p.m. Alderman W. Deacon on "X-rays."

Thursday, March 29

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Newcastle, District and Northumberland Branch), County Hotel, Neville Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 8 p.m. "Some Recent Discoveries in Biochemistry," by Mr. R. R. Bennett.

Wallasey Pharmaceutical Association, Boot Inn, Wallasey Road, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

North London Pharmaceutical Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Evening dress. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the secretary and assistant secretary.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee an application for the marking of imported cotton-wool, bandages, etc. The Committee will consider whether these articles should be marked on sale or exposure for sale, and may also consider whether the articles should be marked on importation, at a public inquiry, the date of which will be announced later.

Enlargement of Science Museum

On March 20 their Majesties the King and Queen opened the new buildings of the Science Museum, South Kensington, with appropriate ceremonial. The King, in the course of his speech, remarked that the scheme for establishing the Museum was initiated soon after the Exhibition of 1851, and that liberal contributions to it have been made by institutions, societies, and private donors. The new buildings provide a handsome approach to an interesting collection, in which engineering and the physical sciences have perhaps the most conspicuous place. It is of interest to recall that the collection was first "definitely" opened to the public on its present site on May 15, 1876, and that a descriptive article was devoted to it in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of that date.

North Wales Chemists and Insurance Dispensing Terms

A deputation from the Anglesey, North Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Pharmacists' Association, consisting of the president (Mr. M. W. Lloyd), the vice-president (Mr. L. G. Wood), Mr. W. A. Roberts, Mr. D. A. Bryan, Mr. J. McIntosh, and the secretary (Mr. J. L. Neal), was received by the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George on March 17 at the George Hotel, Llandudno. Mr. W. A. Roberts placed the facts and figures of the terms of National Health Insurance service before Mr. Lloyd George, and these were supplemented by other members of the deputation, Mr. Wood expressing the pharmacists' reluctance to act as check on medical men, and Mr. D. A. Bryan emphasising that, of those concerned in the working of the N.H.I. scheme, chemists are the only party to suffer financial loss. Mr. Lloyd George expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the chemists had co-operated in the working of the N.H.I. scheme. He promised to bring their position before the Welsh members of the House of Commons, and urged the chemists to unite and press their case strongly. Mr. J. McIntosh thanked Mr. Lloyd George for the sympathetic way in which he had received the deputation.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Cranbrook Guardians.—Mr. G. H. Moorhouse, chemist and druggist, Hawkhurst, medical appliances.

Dartford Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs and sundries.

Depwade Guardians.—Mr. R. C. Hannant, chemist and druggist, Harleston, drugs and sundries.

Peterborough Guardians.—B. Pratt & Co., Ltd., surgical dressings.

Manchester

The Lancashire and Cheshire representative of Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Watford, is Mr. C. H. Gunter, Nelson Hotel, Nelson Street, Oxford Road, Manchester. Mr. Bolland, Liverpool, was recently appointed sales manager of the company.

By invitation of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., a party of eighty-five students of the Manchester School of Pharmacy inspected the company's laboratories and warehouses in Liverpool on March 15. By the division of the party into five sections, each being conducted separately over the buildings, every student was able to appreciate the details of the various processes which were being carried out. The tour of the works was

voted by all who took part to have been of great educational value. Afterwards the company was entertained to tea. Messrs. H. Brindle (principal) and A. Wilson thanked the firm on behalf of the students; Messrs. Brinson and Sendall (directors) replied, wishing the students success in their examinations.

Miscellaneous

THEFT.—A sum of money was stolen on March 16 from the pharmacy of Mr. A. E. King, chemist and druggist, Brislington, Bristol.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. J. H. Harper, High Street, Berkhamsted, has applied for a licence under Section 201 Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

WINE-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.—Successful application for wine off-licences has been made to the respective local authorities by the following chemists:—D. T. Evans, Ltd., High Street, Broadstairs; Mr. I. L. Richards, Trebarris.—A similar application by Mr. E. A. Jones, Guildford, has been refused.

POISONING.—An inquest was held at Bournemouth, on March 20, on the body of Mr. James Milner, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Evidence showed that shortly after an inquest had been held regarding the death of his wife, Dr. Milner died from heart failure. He had taken morphine for headache for many years. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was accelerated by an overdose of morphine taken to obtain sleep.

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARDS.—At a shopping week window-dressing competition, held at Oldham recently, the first prize in the class open to chemists in the central area was awarded to J. & J. Thompson & Co., Ltd., the second to C. Stevens (Oldham), Ltd., and the third to Braddock & Bagshaw, Ltd. In the outer area, Mr. F. Davies secured the first prize, Mr. H. Gaines the second, and J. J. Thompson & Co., Ltd., the third.

IN THE COURTS.—At Fleetwood, on March 16, Edward J. Quigley (29) and Joseph P. Murray (19) were committed for trial on a charge of breaking into a shop in Lord Street and stealing goods value £30 11s., the property of Boots, Ltd. It was stated that goods to the value of £10 4s. had been recovered.—At Bolton, on March 15, Harry J. Whateley, Eskrick Street, was fined 40s., with costs, for failing to register under the Dentists Act.—At North London Police Court, on March 16, James Rumble and Henry Foster, described as market traders, were respectively fined £20 and £10 for having obtained goods from the Star Chemical Co., Ltd., Mare Street, E.8, to the value of £26 8s. in one case and £17 18s. in the other, without disclosing the fact that they were undischarged bankrupts.—At the same court, on March 19, Alec Phillips (20), dealer, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing imitation pearls from the premises of Leslie Martyn, Ltd., chemists, Dalston Lane, E.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Examinations for the certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist under Schedule 2 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, will be held during the week beginning June 25, 1928, in the Municipal College of Technology, Belfast. Application forms, to be obtained from the secretary, 55-56 Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, must be completed and returned to him on or before Friday, May 25.

Brevities

A new chemist's shop has been opened at Terenure, Dublin, by Mr. F. Flood.

The amalgamation of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, the North Irish Pharmacists' Association and the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, which has been talked of for a long time, has now become a question of practical politics, and negotiations are well advanced. It is expected that when the three subcommittees meet there will be an amicable and happy end-

ing. It is not yet known whether one new society will be organised under a new name combining all sections. The question with regard to the disposal of funds is one which will need delicate handling. The suggestion has been mooted that each Society should make a contribution towards a benevolent fund or a fund which would go to purchase and establish premises where meetings could be held, to be used as a sort of club.

Belfast

Fred Storey, Ltd., Belfast, have contracted for a year's supply of medicines to the Cookstown Board of Guardians, and the Surgical Manufacturing Co., Liverpool, for appliances.

A substantial sum was raised in aid of the rebuilding fund of the Children's Hospital, Queen Street, Belfast, on March 12, by means of a lantern lecture by Mr. J. C. Culbert, Ph.C., F.C.S., president of the N.I.P.A., entitled "The Land That Once Was Ours." The lecturer dealt with the towns and battlefields of Northern France.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, on March 16, the following appointments, among others, were made:—*Vice-President*, Mr. Horace H. Haslett (J. & J. Haslett, Ltd.); *General Committee*, Mr. A. M. Gamble (Shaw & Jamison), Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. George Wilson, J.P. (Jordan, Wilson & Alexander), and Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.P. (Thos. McMullan & Co., Ltd.).

Scottish News

Brevities

At a trades' exhibition now being held in the Drill Hall, Dumfries, the stallholders include Mr. William Murray, chemist and druggist.

Mr. W. Garrie, chemist and druggist, East of Scotland representative for D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., is laid aside by illness, and Mr. Fuller is deputising for him.

Mr. James Jack, Ph.C., president of the Arbroath Beekeepers' Association, has been presented with an inscribed silver salver in recognition of his many years' services to the club.

Mr. George Thomson, chemist and druggist, Newmarket Street, Ayr, is one of the stallholders in the third annual exhibition of the Ayr Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, to be held from March 26 to March 31.

Edinburgh

Mr. A. Nicolson, managing director of Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Edinburgh, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

A correspondent writes: "Wages being offered to unqualified assistants in the Edinburgh district are now as low, in some cases, as in pre-war days."

Fife

Mr. Alister C. Stewart, chemist and druggist, is now associated with his father, Mr. Charles Stewart, chemist and druggist, at 231 High Street, Kirkcaldy.

Mr. A. Haxton Adamson, chemist and druggist, Durie Street, Leven, was appointed chemist for the ensuing year at a recent meeting of the town council.

Glasgow

Mr. Robert H. Waller, chemist and druggist (Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd.), recently addressed the Advertising Circle and Business Club on "Secrets of Selling."

The buildings at 1 Fitzroy Place and Claremont Street West, Glasgow, are to undergo transformation into a hotel. These buildings occupy the original site of the first Botanical Gardens instituted in Glasgow in 1817.

Dr. John D. Comrie, of Edinburgh University, lectured in the Andersonian College of Medicine, Glasgow, on March 15, on the contributions to modern medicine which had been made by chemists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Retail Pharmacists' Union Metropolitan Members' Meeting

ON March 15, a mass meeting of metropolitan members of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held in Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2, to hear an address from Mr. H. J. Martin (chairman of the Executive) on "The Present N.H.I. Position." Mr. D. A. Rees presided over a large attendance.

Mr. MARTIN said that there was naturally a good deal of ignorance prevalent as to the position of National Insurance, and referred to recent letters in "The Daily Telegraph" from chemists [summarised in the *C. & D.*, March 17, p. 363]. He objected to this kind of thing. He had been lately endeavouring to find out whether the existing fees were considered remunerative by chemists as a whole. He had found men who said the fees were remunerative, and others who had denounced the terms as iniquitous. In his view the more moderate opinion was nearer the truth, namely, that where the fees were paid they were moderately satisfactory. It was always a matter of compromise, and the test that he would apply as to whether the terms were remunerative or not was the growth in the number of men undertaking National Health Insurance dispensing. He happened to be secretary of a Pharmaceutical Committee, and he could assure his hearers that during the last five or six years there had been a net increase in the number of contractors to the Hampshire Insurance Committee of 20 per cent. When they saw expanding contractors' lists it was somewhat difficult for them to persuade themselves that the work was unremunerative. But, anyway, chemists should have considered the question before the last contract was due to end, April 30 last year. As chemists they had been asked to bear all the discount, but he did not think they could go to the Ministry and suggest that the latter should go back on their contract with the doctors. Until that contract expired, he thought the doctor was entitled to his 9s. The Ministry had told chemists definitely there would be no advance, and had not stopped there, for they had said the present rate of remuneration could not be changed, as there was not sufficient money in the fund. For several years there had had to be supplementary estimates in the House of Commons to dissolve the indebtedness of the fund, and the Ministry had come to the conclusion that they had no option but to endeavour to conclude a contract with chemists at a reduced rate.

DIVERGENCES IN COST

Having considered the matter for a long time, the Executive approached the Ministry, to whom they put the following question:—"In the event of our taking over this fund and being responsible for the supply of medicine and appliances, are you prepared to assist us to see that certain safeguards are put into operation where we think that a tremendous leakage can be stopped?" The Ministry agreed, and they were given power to take in hand the whole of the formularies existing throughout the country. They had been surprised at the divergences they had found in the cost of similar mixtures. In some instances there was a difference of about 50 per cent. Then there was the question of proprietary articles, which, of course, they did not want to see ordered at all. Further, there was the borderline class of article. The Ministry had promised, if they could put up a good case, to endeavour to draw up a list of articles as to which Insurance Committees should be advised that they were not fit and proper articles for the drug fund. The B.M.A. representatives had said quite definitely that they were prepared, as a committee, to assist in every way to reduce the cost of medicines from the present high position. In addition, they (the chemists) had called into their conference Professor Dixon, of Cambridge University, to advise them with regard to preparations which might be classed either as food or medicines, and his assistance both to them and the medical men had been invaluable. He (the speaker) did not think they could ever stop absolutely the prescribing of proprietary articles unless there were other preparations of equal value. They were also

getting from the Pricing Bureaux up and down the country all the statistics necessary for them to examine the prescribing of every panel doctor throughout the country. The Union was not even responsible for any expenses incurred; these were met by the Ministry. The members of that Central Distribution Committee, on which they had 50 per cent. of the voting power, included Mr. Young, Mr. Gilleghan, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mallinson and himself. Those present would be very pleased to hear that things for last year turned out much better than had been anticipated. Not only had they liquidated the whole of the deficit, but there would also be a small sum to come back. As it turned out, 33½ per cent. off the fees for the last three months of the year proved to be an overestimate, and the actual discounting was at the rate of 30.3 per cent. A certain levelling up would have to be done, and after that there was left over a small balance, which he believed would be distributed when the January 1928 account was paid. He did not want them to run away with the idea that they were going to come into a lot of money, but those whose accounts were represented by 50 per cent. fees and 50 per cent. drugs and appliances would have a little bit to come. If, on the other hand, their drug portion was low and their fees portion proportionately high, they would have to hand a little of the money back. (Laughter.) As far as this year was concerned, the Distribution Committee had decided to discount fees for the first four months of this year to the extent of 20 per cent. They were nearly 20 per cent. better off this year than last. (Applause.)

Discussion

Mr. BARNARD (London) expressed the opinion that seeing that the discount for the whole of last year worked out at 12½ per cent., 20 per cent. was too high for the first months of this year. As they had been bled to the tune of 12½ per cent. last year, he suggested that the discount should be much reduced this year, and he asked the Executive Committee to reconsider the matter.

Mr. ATKINS (London) suggested that after the first four months of this year discounting should be stopped altogether. Those who had more than an academic interest in Insurance dispensing knew that, apart from the losses they had had, pharmacy had been suffering very badly through loss of trade, and there was no doubt that holding money back at the present time was a great hardship to some men. If the amount allowed was only 2s. 9d. per insured person, he thought there should be no question of lowering the discount; it should rather be abolished altogether. But he felt that a good deal depended on whether the amount was 2s. 9d. or not.

Mr. THOMPSON (London) asked whether in the event of a surplus being realised this year it would be used to make good the discounts of last year, or whether the year was to be regarded as over and done with.

Mr. MARTIN, in reply, asked those present to remember that the first four months of the year were likely to make the heaviest draft on the drug fund. No advance was made for this, and there was only the money available which was paid by the insured person. They quite realised the hardship of keeping back a man's fees, but as there was no fund, the money having to accumulate week by week, it was impossible for them to decide to pay accounts when they might have no money with which to do so. They also felt that it would be far better for chemists to know the worst than find later in the year that the discounting had to be increased. They were hoping that with the 20 per cent. in the earlier months of the year there would be no necessity for discounting for the remainder. He assured his hearers, however, that he would put the matter forward at the March meeting, and see if they could modify the discounting during the first four months. If they decided that such a step was practicable, they would make representations to the Central Distribution Committee. With regard to extravagance and waste, the measures they had taken were already having effect. Where doctors had been in the habit of ordering extravagantly, they had now to assure their patients that they were no longer able to order such quantities. Another safeguard they had adopted was having labels printed for attaching to bottles, and it was hoped these would stop a good deal

of wastage. One label bore the warning that the preparation must be used carefully and only by the person for whom it was ordered by the doctor. He had been asked why they did not turn down the offer of the Ministry, but there was never any suggestion that members of the Union should refuse to render service under the Act. He assured members, however, that their Executive were quite as far advanced as they themselves, and if there were unanimity among the members that they should refuse service he was prepared to lead the Executive to the Ministry to-morrow and tell them what the opinion of the Union was. (Hear, hear.) When there was a surplus it would be distributed.

Mr. MALLINSON said that those who had referred to the Amending Act had overlooked the fact that the Union had no friend in the friendly societies, or in the House of Commons, or the Ministry of Health, when it came to a question of raiding somebody else's hen roost. He had been told by a leader of one of the biggest friendly societies that when it came to allocating or re-allocating the funds under the Insurance Act, they were going to ask for a larger allocation to friendly societies. While big reserve funds had been accumulated by the friendly societies, they were finding that their current funds were being heavily drained at the present time by sickness benefit, and some of the smaller societies were facing possible bankruptcy unless there was greater economy in that direction. He had discussed with a representative of the Ministry of Health the question of getting a clause in the new Amending Act, but had been told that the Ministry could not back such a clause. There was the alternative of an amendment to the Bill. But what was their strength in the House of Commons? Where was their spokesman? They had no party in the House of Commons with which to back an amending clause. Knowing, as he and the chairman of the Executive did, that the moment they started suggesting the re-allocation of the funds available under the Act they would have the friendly societies against them—because, unless it was suggested the money was to come out of Government funds, it was obvious it would have to come out of the friendly societies—they did not go forward with the idea. The Executive had not thrown away any opportunity in connection with the Amending Act, for when the subject arose during discussion of another matter with the Ministry of Health he had himself put out a feeler. Frankly, the Executive could not see a chance of doing anything in the House of Commons, and their scheme had been working such a short time that they could not say it had failed. It was an open secret that chemists now had a Parliamentary Committee. This body had already made arrangements whereby in a few months' time, at any rate, they would be in a very different position in raising anything in the House of Commons. For quite apart from having a pharmaceutical member, they would have a little group of members who would be able to act on their behalf. They hoped to be able to solve their own problems without resorting to the House of Commons; but if they could not, arrangements were now in train to deal with the matter in the House and to secure a more sympathetic hearing by reason of their having given a fair trial to the present system. In his opinion, when they did have to appeal to the House of Commons, they ought to go there able to show that the supposed sufficiency of the 2s. 9³/₄d. was a myth, that they were honestly trying, and the doctors were helping them, to make the amount do. They could then go to the House in a very different way indeed, for they would have a medical backing and their own people backing them, and would be able to get the help of any fair-minded business men in the House of Commons. This was not the case at the present time, when there was a feeling in Parliament that there was waste in connection with the Insurance Act. (Applause.)

Cardiff.—At a recent meeting of the Cardiff Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. D. Jenkins (Cardiff), a resolution was carried unanimously adopting Mr. Francis Phillips, Haverfordwest, as candidate for the forthcoming R.P.U. election. It was also decided to give support to the other two retiring members.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on March 13, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, Ph.C. (president) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Mr. Denis J. Nugent (vice-president), Dr. Michael Ryan (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. John Smith, Patrick Brooke Kelly, Joseph Gorry, P. Kieran, P. D. Larkin, W. Gannon, Thomas J. Doyle, George Brown, Michael J. Kieran, J. J. R. Kerr, and D. Warwick. Dr. J. A. Mitchell sent an apology for non-attendance.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PENALTIES

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter from the Ministry of Justice stating that in the case of Thomas Talbot and John P. Talbot, of Tralee, who had been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Act, 1875, and on whom fines and costs amounting to £18 had been imposed, the Minister for Justice, after full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, had decided that he could not advise the Governor-General to mitigate the penalty imposed, and that accordingly the law must take its course.

The PRESIDENT said that in the old days a £10 or £20 fine was reduced to 10s. The decision of the Ministry was very satisfactory.

RESTORATION TO THE REGISTER

The REGISTRAR submitted a communication from Mr. J. L. McKernan, R.D., enclosing a statutory declaration of identity, with a view to his restoration to the Register, his name having been removed owing to the non-reply to registered letters. He had already forwarded the fee of £1 ls. The Registrar was directed to restore Mr. McKernan's name to the Register.

CONGRESS IN DUBLIN

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter from the Royal Institute of Public Health stating that the Institute were holding their next congress in Dublin from August 15 to August 20, and extending an invitation to the president of the Society to become a vice-president of the Congress. The Registrar was directed by the president to convey his intention of co-operating with the committee of the Institute.

L.A.H. DIPLOMAS

Dr. M. A. Clements, Finahely, co. Wicklow, and Dr. D. Cowan, Grove Park, Rathmines, wrote submitting L.A.H. diplomas, and desiring to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists. Both applications were granted.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

Mr. Henry J. Gibbs, 72 Barrack Street, Cork, who submitted an honours Intermediate certificate of the Department of Education of the Irish Free State, was admitted to preliminary registration.

RECIPROCITY APPLICATIONS

The REGISTRAR submitted a letter from Mr. Samuel Brown, Ph.C., 87 Fulton Avenue, Toronto, Canada, who, *inter alia*, wrote:—

I am an Irish licentiate in pharmacy, and have been a resident of Canada for some years. Until recently I have been engaged in the wholesale business, but I now wish to return to retail pharmacy. On applying to the Ontario College of Pharmacy for registration on the strength of my Irish qualification, I find that this College no longer accepts Irish graduates for registration without examination, but are ready to do so as soon as the P.S.I. recognises the Ontario graduates. The Ontario College of Pharmacy informs me that they have made an offer of reciprocity to the Irish society, but were unable to obtain any satisfaction.

The Registrar's reply included the following:—

I beg to inform you that under the present Charter the Pharmaceutical Society has no reciprocal power. However, a new Pharmacy Bill is being prepared, and will, I hope, go through the Dail within the next year or so, and by this Act the Council hope to be in a better position as regards reciprocity with the Colonies.

The REGISTRAR also read a letter from Mr. John J. Cooney, Ph.C., 33 Eighth Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, U.S.A., who wrote:—

In reference to our recent correspondence . . . re reciprocity between Irish Free State and New Jersey, U.S.A., and other states in this country, I am anxiously awaiting news to know if it has yet been presented before the Dail. I have come in contact with quite a number of Irish pharmacists in this country, who are greatly handicapped due to present conditions, and I hope to have some good news from you at an early date, so that we Irish pharmacists in this country will be enabled to enjoy our full rights as pharmacists. . . .

The PRESIDENT referred to the inaccuracy of the information contained on page 250 of the Calendar as to the registration of licentiates of the Society in the United States of America, and said that its publication was the result of a letter received from America. He referred to the possibility of their being able to do something to help their licentiates in that country as a result of the coming legislation.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the following Committees were received and adopted:—The Law Committee, the House Committee, and the Schools Committee.

RE-ELECTION OF EXAMINERS

On the motion of the TREASURER, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. T. J. Smith was re-elected an examiner for the Ph.C. Licence examination, and Mr. Murphy O'Shea was re-elected an examiner for the Preliminary examination.

ELECTIONS

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. F. C. Hayes, Ph.C., Dundrum Pharmacy, Dundrum, co. Dublin, was elected to membership; and Mr. Michael Fielding, R.D., Temple Hill, Ballintemple, co. Cork, was elected an associate druggist.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address:—Mr. Samuel Brown, Ph.C., to 87 Fulton Avenue, Toronto, Canada; Mr. Thomas Gillan, R.D., to 57 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin; Mr. Wm. Cunningham, M.P.S.I., to 12 Crosthwaite Park East, Dun Laoghaire, co. Dublin; Mr. George W. Irwin, Ph.C., to c/o T. R. Lester, Ltd., St. Patrick Street, Cork; Mr. Francis Leo McGee, to The Prescription Pharmacy, Main Street, Letterkenny; Mr. B. L. Laverty, Ph.C., to Ward's Medical Hall, Dundalk; Mr. Alfred W. Mann, M.P.S.I., to City Hall Pharmacy, 7 Donegall Square, North Belfast; Mr. J. Sheehy, Ph.C., to 49 Sovereign Street, Clonakilty, co. Cork, and Mr. H. D. Starkey, Ph.C., to Chapman's Medical Hall, Donegal.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

Mr. BROOKE KELLY proposed:—"That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland extends a hearty welcome to the proposed visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Dublin in June 1929, and that a Committee of this Council be set up to take charge of the matter." He said that at their last council meeting their president had made the welcome announcement that Dublin had been considered by the British Pharmaceutical Conference Committee as the most suitable place to meet in the near future, and that their official invitation would be acceptable. So that sufficient time might be given to consider and complete the necessary arrangements, he had great pleasure in moving his resolution. They esteemed very much an honour of this kind, which had not been paid to them since 1901. He need scarcely say that co-operation between all the constituents of the Commonwealth was of paramount importance; and in these days, when unification of ideals meant progress, they should not hesitate to accord a heartfelt welcome to their *confrères* from across the Channel and perhaps from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Perhaps the holding of the conference in Dublin might lead to a state of affairs similar to that which existed as regards the medical

profession in England and the Dominions—in short, ideal reciprocity for all English-speaking pharmacists. The research which had been proceeding in England and the Continent found ventilation at those Conferences; and were it not for them progress would indeed be slow. It must be their aim to do the honours in a manner that would be in keeping with traditional Irish hospitality. He suggested the following names as a committee, to begin with:—The president, the vice-president, Mr. Smith, Mr. Larkin, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Gorry, Mr. Doyle, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Roche, Dr. Walsh and Sir Thomas Robinson.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion. He suggested that Mr. Brooke Kelly should not touch the question of reciprocity.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: What I have said I have said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Brooke Kelly seems to forget that a conference of pharmaceutical chemists have turned down reciprocity.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: I don't mean that.

Mr. BROWN suggested that a general meeting of pharmacists should be called to deal with the matter of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The PRESIDENT agreed. They had, he said, to put their hearts into the matter.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON said he was strongly in favour of having the Conference in Dublin. It would be for the good of the country. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

A discussion took place in reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, in relation to the coming pharmacy legislation.

The PRESIDENT reported that representatives of the Legislative Subcommittee had had an interview with Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Miley, solicitor, representing the Ministry of Local Government and Public Health. They were satisfied with the reception that had been given them and the consideration accorded to their suggestions for the improvement of the poisons and pharmacy laws. The tact and ability of their law adviser, Mr. Meeke, in his preliminary interviews with the Government officials, had contributed to the successful character of the interview between Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Miley and the members of the Legislative Subcommittee. It was hoped that a Pharmacy Bill would be introduced next autumn.

The Council expressed approval of the work done by the Subcommittee and confidence in their ability to safeguard the interests of pharmacy in connection with the proposed legislation.

AN APPRENTICE'S AFFIDAVIT

Mr. KERR called attention to an affidavit sworn by Donel O'Sullivan, an apprentice, in connection with recent proceedings in the Dublin High Court, as reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, quoted as follows:—"Donel O'Sullivan in a further affidavit stated that he held the matriculation certificate of the National University of Ireland, entitling him at the end of his apprenticeship, without passing any further examination, to act as a qualified chemists' assistant." Such a statement, Mr. Kerr said, had no foundation in fact; and he thought Mr. Donel O'Sullivan, as a student of the Society, should be called upon to withdraw that statement.

The PRESIDENT: I thoroughly agree with you. If he swore that, there is no foundation for it.

The Registrar was directed to write to Daniel O'Sullivan pointing out to him the seriousness of the statement sworn in his affidavit, and asking him for his explanation of it.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S BENEVOLENT FUND.—The Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, in conjunction with the local branch of the R.P.U., held a smoking concert recently in aid of the Benevolent Fund. An enjoyable evening was spent and an excellent musical programme provided. The sum of £35 was realised, including a donation from Mr. J. W. Shepherd in commemoration of fifty years' association with the Society.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on March 16 in the Society's headquarters, Belfast, the president (Mr. A. C. McBride, J.P.) in the chair. There were present also Messrs. W. J. Hardy (vice-president), W. E. Wilson, John Maxwell, Samuel Gibson, J. C. Culbert, W. S. Taylor, Horatio Todd, J. F. Grimes, Fred Storey, James Dundee, S. S. Badger, Professor Small and Dr. Acheson. Mr. David Kirkpatrick (secretary) was in attendance. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. T. W. McMullan, M.P., H. Lancashire, W. J. Rankin and R. I. Edwards.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from Mr. Andrew Wilson, thanking the Council for their sympathy in his illness and agreeing to defer his resignation for the present.

Mr. W. J. Hardy wrote acknowledging receipt of the Council's letter of sympathy on the death of his mother. Mr. N. McHenry, Enniskillen, and Mr. Andrew McNaught, Belfast, wrote resigning membership of the Society.

The registrar of the Society forwarded notification from the Home Office that the methylated spirits and other regulations (Northern Ireland) were in operation since March 1.

The PRESIDENT said that it was right every member of the trade should have copies.

The SECRETARY said they would be included in the calendar. The medical and veterinary professions should be under a debt of gratitude to the Society for the action it took in connection with the matter.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee report contained the following:—

It was resolved that Mr. Herbert Roberts, 250 Shankill Road, Belfast, and Mr. William Thompson, Alma Terrace, Carlisle Circus, Belfast, be admitted to the Modified examination under Schedule 2, Part II, on submitting the necessary declarations, and that Mr. John Cleary, Draperstown, be admitted to the same examination under the same Schedule.

It was resolved that the following, who submitted certificates from approved bodies, be granted the certificate of apprentice to a pharmaceutical chemist:—M. E. A. McMullen, Omagh; W. J. Maxwell, Enniskillen; N. S. Ledlie, Loughbrickland.

A letter was read from Dr. Wren, of the Technical College, regarding the most suitable times for classes for apprentices and assistants. It was resolved that publicity should be given to this matter in the trade journals.

A letter was read from Mr. R. W. Kinkead, Hollymount, Osborne Park, Belfast, who holds the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees of Queen's University, Belfast, stating that he wishes to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist, and asking for the necessary particulars. The secretary was instructed to advise him that in order to qualify as such it would be necessary to serve an apprenticeship of four years, and that under the Preliminary Scientific examination he would be exempt from taking the classes that he had already taken at Queen's University.

The matter of the educational points in the reciprocal agreements with the Colonies was left in the hands of a subcommittee consisting of the vice-president, Professor J. Small and the secretary.

It was resolved that advertisements be inserted in the various trade journals for examiners for the Society's examinations under Schedule 2, Part IV, Schedule 2, Part IV (1) (new syllabus), and Part IV (2) (new syllabus).

Mr. DUNDEE moved, and Mr. MAXWELL seconded, the adoption of the report.

Mr. HARDY disagreed with the decision to advertise for examiners. The present board consisted of experts,

and in the old Society the examiners were appointed for five years, with re-election each year. It was probable the same gentlemen would be re-elected, so that it was a waste of money to advertise.

Mr. TODD and Mr. TAYLOR said that everyone was satisfied with the examiners.

Mr. CULBERT said that the outside feeling was that the usual course of advertising should be followed. That was no reflection whatever on the present examiners.

Mr. DUNDEE said it would be a healthy state of affairs to have brand-new examiners coming in.

Professor SMALL said that if others wanted to apply, they should have the chance to do so.

Mr. STOREY supported the recommendation of the committee.

Dr. ACHESON said they had not sufficient candidates to attract examiners from across the water.

The proposal to advertise was defeated by seven votes to four, and the report as amended was adopted.

THE SOCIETY'S CALENDAR

The General Purposes Committee reported that a discussion took place regarding the matter for the calendar, and it was passed that a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Hardy, J. Dundee, S. Gibson, F. Storey and H. Todd be appointed to look after the publication of the calendar. It was decided that Professor J. Small should be asked to act on this subcommittee.

Mr. TODD moved, and Mr. MAXWELL seconded, the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDENT said that the Home Office had treated them very handsomely in the matter of finance.

The SECRETARY said that advertising for the calendar would probably make it pay its way. The report was adopted.

FINANCE

The Finance Committee recommended that a sum of between £1,000 and £1,100 be invested in either Belfast Harbour Stock, Belfast Corporation Stock, or Ulster Loan. The selection of the stock was left in the hands of the committee.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS

The following letter was read from the secretary of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, Cape Town:—

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt, through Mr. R. Mellon, of this city, of your letter dated March 25, 1927, originally addressed to me, but, through misdirection, returned to you again. The subject of your letter, viz., the reciprocal recognition of the examination certificates of our respective Boards for purposes of registration, is one which greatly interests my Board, and which it would be glad to arrange with you upon the same lines as the agreement which existed between my Board and the original Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. My Board would be glad to be first assured that the standard of examination of your Society is in all respects at least equal to the standard of the former examination. If any variations or modifications of the examination have been made, will you kindly furnish me with details thereof? I enclose a copy of the present Rules and Regulations of this Board regarding examinations, from which you will notice that the tendency is to stiffen up the examination itself, and also the preliminary education qualification demanded of candidates who present themselves for examination. With the above assurance, and the furnishing of any similar assurance that you may require, I do not anticipate any obstacle in the way of completing an early agreement with your Society as desired.

The secretary's reply was approved.

MEMBER ELECTED

Mr. Alfred Lalor Casey, The Medical Hall, Lisnaskea, was elected a member of the Society.

TEXT-BOOKS DISCUSSED

Discussion took place on the text-books in use for pharmaceutical students in the Municipal College of Technology. The question of botany was specially mentioned, and it was decided to communicate with the College authorities on the subject.

The PRESIDENT said he believed that the College authorities would carry out the suggestions of the Council. The Council then rose.

Colonial and Foreign News

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL IN INDIA.—According to the annual report of the Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency, there is a large field combined with almost unlimited facilities for manufacturing industrial alcohol in the Presidency as it does not require any great technical skill or large capital to do so, and the raw material mhowa or mowra flowers from which it is made grow wild and in abundance in some parts. More than three crores of rupees' worth of foreign spirit is imported into India annually, both potable and industrial, the former from Europe and the latter from Java, out of which about one-third is consumed by the Bombay Presidency.

DANGEROUS DRUGS IN NEW ZEALAND.—Since we referred to the new Bill dealing with dangerous drugs in New Zealand (*C. & D.*, November 26, p. 661), "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" has elicited the opinions of a number of chemists and druggists on the subject, and one and all are unanimous in condemning the proposed legislation. In effect they say that New Zealand has a clean bill of health in regard to the improper use of so-called "dangerous" drugs, while the existing regulations are regarded as sufficiently stringent to prevent any illicit dealings. The chief objection to the new Bill is that it takes away the right of registered chemists to use any of these "dangerous" drugs for the treatment of simple ailments.

SOVIET PHARMACISTS' DEFENCE FORCE.—The central committee of pharmaceutical societies in Soviet Russia has issued an appeal to all associates and organisations to take an active part in the country's defence, and it has been decided to build a military airship at the expense of the organisations, which are to contribute with cash and technical advice. Further, the committee are to give special attention to the development of war work, which must be taken up by all associates of the societies. This war work shall include:—(1) War propaganda; technical considerations of a war of long duration; chemical warfare; military sanitary science at the front and behind the lines; military expeditions, establishment of military schools. (2) Dissemination of military information by instructors selected for their specialised knowledge and experience; expeditions organised to develop musketry; shooting for sport to be encouraged, and shooting parties to be supplied with the requisite ammunition. (3) The study of military sanitation, first-aid work in connection with gas-poisoning, and the protection of the populace in gas warfare; field-sanitation. A large sum of money has been allocated for the construction of the airship and for the purchase of rifles.

DISPENSING AGREEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—At a meeting held on November 29 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia discussed with the grand secretaries of the various friendly societies the terms of agreement to be drawn up between the two bodies for payment for medicines. Mr. E. F. Gryst, as president, occupied the chair, and the various friendly societies were represented. Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society present, besides the president, were Messrs. W. Fisk, E. F. Lipsham, J. W. Snook, G. C. Parker and F. J. Heron. Complete agreement was arrived at, and the new arrangements are to operate as from December 1, 1927. To ratify the agreement and conduct the disbursement of funds the registered chemists of South Australia, who are members of the Pharmaceutical Society, have formed a separate company, to be known as Pharmaceutical Dispensers, Ltd. Mr. F. W. Jolly, secretary of the Master Chemists' Association, has been appointed secretary of the new company, and will administer the funds on behalf of the chemists. Mr. O. H. Walter, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been appointed auditor to the new company. Two scales have been arranged, one for the metropolitan area, and the other for the country districts. Every member of the Society who wishes to do lodge dispensing will require to subscribe as a member of the new company, take one share, and sign the memorandum and articles of association.

NATIONALISATION OF PHARMACY IN NORWAY.—The commission which has considered the question of conducting pharmacy and the wholesale drug trade as a State monopoly in Norway, and which was finally augmented by the inclusion of three pharmacists, a wholesaler and the general secretary of the Medical Association, has laid its findings before the Storting. The majority of the commission were adverse to the proposal of pharmacy being carried on as a State monopoly, and according to their opinion the advantages which would accrue from nationalisation might equally be gained through the less expensive method of reforming the existing system. It was thought that by the imposition of the drug tariff the State might wield an extensive influence on the price of medicines, and it was considered that a reduction of profit would not result in a cheapening of medicines, but the ultimate effect would be that pharmacists would quit the profession or have to be subsidised by the community. Inspection of pharmacies should take place once or twice yearly instead of every three years as formerly, and for this purpose the appointment of three inspectors would be necessitated, instead of one as at present. The inspectors should take samples of drugs and forward them to a central laboratory for examination. In the matter of nationalisation of wholesale houses, three members of the commission (one of whom was a pharmacist) recommended the erection of a central depot which would be given the legal monopoly to import all medicines.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

MEDICINAL SPIRITS

Captain Waterhouse asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on March 15 if he would consider the possibility of a reduction in the duty on spirits when bought for medicinal purposes under a doctor's certificate?

Mr. Churchill, in a written answer, referred to the reply given by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury on December 15 last to Mr. Macquisten. (*See C. & D.*, December 24, 1927, p. 792.)

SYNTHETIC DYES

The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister) informed Sir John Power on March 20 that the imports into the United Kingdom of synthetic dyes amounted to 40,000,000 lb. weight in 1913, and to 4,750,000 lb. weight in 1927. Production in the United Kingdom amounted to about 9,000,000 lb. weight in 1913, and to 35,500,000 lb. weight in 1927. The average price of these dyes is at present about 1s. 7d. a lb., as compared with 1s. a lb. in 1913.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

Mr. Maclean asked the Home Secretary, on March 12, whether he had caused any inquiry to be made as to the large increase in the number of experiments performed on living animals and, if so, whether any reason has been given for such an increase?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: The increase referred to is mainly in inoculations, feeding experiments and similar procedures; and I understand that it is due principally to the development of medical science in regard to the standardising of drugs and the investigation of vitamins and to the steps taken to safeguard the purity of the milk supply. I see no ground for any special inquiry.

LIVER FLUKE IN SHEEP

Sir R. Thomas asked the Minister of Agriculture, on March 19, whether he was aware that liver fluke among sheep has been very prevalent in Wales during the present winter; and, seeing that it is agreed that the cure consists of dosage by carbon tetrachloride and land dressing with copper sulphate, whether these substances are obtainable by farmers from his Department at a subsidised price?

Mr. Guinness: The reply to the last part of the question is in the negative. I am advised that carbon tetrachloride and copper sulphate are readily obtainable through the usual trade channels at reasonable prices.

Legal Reports

Irregular "Dangerous" Drugs Record.—At West London Police Court, on March 16, Mr. Frederick Denis Parbury, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Sinclair Gardens, W.14, was summoned for failing to enter in a register required to be kept for that purpose certain purchases of morphine sulphate and diamorphine hydrochloride. Mr. Vincent Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that on February 11 a detective-inspector had occasion to interview the defendant in respect of certain prescriptions of heroin and cocaine, which he had supplied to two women patients. The inspector asked to see his register of purchases of "dangerous" drugs, and the defendant produced a book which contained a list of prescriptions but no particulars of purchases, although the fact was that on two dates Dr. Parbury had made purchases from wholesale chemists of morphine sulphate and diamorphine hydrochloride. The Home Office viewed this kind of offence as serious, as it was most essential that the sources of all dangerous drugs should be easily traceable. Mr. Felix Denny said that Dr. Parbury had until 1926 practised for fourteen years in Jersey, and was not cognisant with the regulations respecting "dangerous" drugs in this country. At the most he had been guilty of great carelessness and stupidity. Fines amounting to £21, with £3 3s. costs, were imposed.

Window-Cleaner's Application.—In Launceston County Court, on March 14, a local window-cleaner and sweep applied for an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act against Mr. H. Perraton, a shopkeeper in the High Street, in respect of an accident to the applicant while he was cleaning the windows of the respondent's premises. Counsel for applicant said that his client was regularly employed by forty-eight or more people in Launceston. In the respondent's case he was employed every other Friday, with certain rare exceptions. He thought it would not be disputed that the accident arose in the course of applicant's employment, if it were employment, and what the judge had to consider was whether the man was a workman to whom the Act applied. Counsel for the respondent said the defence was that applicant was not a workman under the Act. Judge Higgins said he was unable to see any distinction between the case of a man who carried on a business like the applicant's and that of a sweep; and he did not think that anybody would suggest that a sweep was a servant of the man whose chimney he swept, or that a piano-tuner was the servant of the man into whose house he went to tune the piano, even though he went at regular intervals. It had been impressed upon him (the judge) by the applicant's counsel that the applicant was under the orders of the respondent, but the applicants' own evidence went directly to negative that. He thought that the applicant was an independent contractor, who contracted to do certain work at regular intervals for the respondent, but was in no sense a servant. The application for compensation therefore failed, and the respondent would have costs.

Assaulting an Inspector.—At Willesden Police Court, on March 15, Thomas Woodridge, oilman, 246 High Road, Willesden Green, was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society for assaulting their inspector, Miss Marjorie Marrable, and also for stealing a bottle of lysol, value 1s., from Miss Marrable. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and Mr. C. Grobel defended. Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that the Pharmaceutical Society was entrusted by Parliament with the duty of administering the poison-laws, and it was part of their duty to inspect chemists' shops and to see that in other shops, where there was no qualified chemist, no poisons were sold. On February 16 Miss Marrable, in the course of her duties, went to the shop of Mr. Woodridge, who was not a chemist. Among other things she asked for a bottle of lysol, which is a poison. After she had paid for it she disclosed who she was, and the defendant asked for the bottle back. Miss Marrable turned to leave the shop, and the defendant came from behind the counter and wrested the bottle from her. Miss Marrable cried out for help. A gentleman who heard her came into the shop, and the defendant ran out through the back. The defendant could have been

indicted for robbery with violence. Under the circumstances, however, they were willing to withdraw the summons for theft and to treat the other summons as a case of technical assault. Mr. Grobel, on behalf of the defendant, said that he would plead guilty to the summons for technical assault. It was a *bona-fide* mistake, and the defendant had no intention of committing an assault. If he did anything of the kind, he desired to apologise for it. The Chairman: Is it a fact that this man had no right to sell lysol, he not being a chemist? Mr. Grobel: There is a certain kind of lysol he can sell, but perhaps not the article he did actually sell. The chairman said that the defendant would be bound over under the Probation of Offenders Act for the technical assault, and would be ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

H. E. BURGESS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. The first directors are W. A. Giles and G. H. Norroway. R.O.: Glenville Grove, New Cross, S.E.8.

J. M. HUGHES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and druggists, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, chemical manufacturers, etc. The first directors are R. Rivett, J. M. Hughes, and F. E. Herington. Solicitors: Reynolds & Son, 12 Easton Street, High Wycombe.

J. G. KERR & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers and merchants, etc., carried on by C. Kerr, J. W. Lamb and G. W. Coates in Liverpool as "J. G. Kerr & Co." The permanent governing directors are C. Kerr, J. W. Lamb and G. W. Coates. R.O.: 2 and 4 Johnson Street, Liverpool.

FARQUHARSON (GLASTONBURY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 4 Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, as S. J. Hulbert & Co., to adopt an agreement with W. Farquharson, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are W. Farquharson and Mrs. A. M. D. Farquharson. R.O.: 4 Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, Somerset.

JEWSBURY & BROWN, LTD.—Mr. R. C. Irwin, late secretary of the London Midland & Scottish Railway, has joined the board.

PREBBLES, LTD., chemists and druggists, Liverpool. Mr. Rees A. Williams, chemist and druggist, has joined the board of directors, and has taken over the position of manager.

VELOCIMUM, LTD., is making a public issue of 150,000 ten per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each, and 200,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each at par.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD., announce the payment on March 20 of the final dividend on preference shares for the half-year ended February 29, 1928, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income tax.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1927, states that the trading profit amounted to £57,979 12s. 2d., from which must be deducted amortisation of leaseholds and depreciation of plant, etc., directors' fees and income tax (£14,160 1s.), leaving a balance of £43,819 11s. 2d., to which must be added the amount brought forward from the previous year, £2,811 10s. 5d., making a total of £46,631 1s. 7d. After deducting the dividend on the preference share capital for the year ended December 31, 1927, amounting (less tax) to £9,680, there remains a balance of £36,951 1s. 7d., which the directors recommend should be allocated as follows:—Dividend of 6 per cent. (less tax) on the ordinary shares, £19,200; transfer to general reserve fund, £10,000; leaving to be carried forward,

£7,751 1s. 7d. The directors consider that the results of the past year's trading, having regard to all the circumstances, are satisfactory. A favourable outcome of the company's activities has been the largely increased recognition by the medical profession of the excellence of the B.D.H. scientific and medical products.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The third ordinary general meeting was held on March 9 at the Law Association Rooms, Cook Street, Liverpool. The chairman of directors (Mr. J. Herbert E. Evans) presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 303), said the balance available for dividends was £14,853, compared with £14,157 in 1926, an increase of £696. The trading profit £20,984, was £2,551 less than that recorded for the previous year, but mortgage interest, £5,489, showed a saving of £463 over the combined debenture and mortgage interest in the previous year's account, and the amount paid in dividends during 1927 was deducted from the year's profit, less tax, thus giving them a carry forward of £3,155. Those differences more than compensated for the reduced figure in trade profit. The net result in the year's trading, therefore, was an improvement of £3,011, by reduction of mortgages and increased reserves, and a profit equal to rather more than a year's dividend on the preference share capital. One heard and read (said the chairman) a great deal about the trade of the country as a whole, and the general opinion appeared to be that it was steadily, if slowly, improving, but so far as the wholesale drug trade was concerned, it was their experience that it had enjoyed little, if any, share of whatever revival might have taken place in the trade of the country generally. Such a condition of affairs must right itself in due course, and in the meantime they were using every endeavour to develop the business on profitable lines, and at the same time keep down the cost of production and distribution. Economy and efficiency, they found, went hand-in-hand, and both were essential factors in to-day's business. They, as members of the board, felt a deep sense of the responsibility which attached to them to make good to their shareholders the confidence reposed in them. Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E., seconded the adoption of the report. There being no comments, the chairman put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously. Messrs. I. V. L. Fergusson, W. Brinson, C. E. M. Andersen, and H. E. Webb were re-elected directors of the company.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Albert Irwin Mansell (lately trading as the Fitzroy Pharmacy), 66 Charlotte Street, W.C.—An application was made to Mr. Registrar Warmington, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on March 14, for an order of discharge on behalf of this debtor, who failed last September with liabilities £189 and no assets whatever. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor, a Roumanian subject, came to this country in 1897, and was naturalised in 1905. He had traded first at 82 Hanbury Street, E., in his own name, next at 35 Hampstead Road, N., as Dodd's Drug Stores, and more recently as above. He now had no business, but his wife was carrying one on under the style of the Fitzroy Pharmacy, Ltd. The discharge was suspended for one month.

Re Norman Henry Teakle, produce broker, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held on March 20 before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities £11,624 (unsecured £7,630) and net assets valued at £356. In the course of his evidence, the debtor stated that since March 1926 he had carried on the business of a produce broker, both in partnership and alone. During 1924 and 1925 he speculated in rubber, and his transactions resulted in a loss of £2,700; during 1926 he also sustained a loss of about £440 on speculative dealings in French francs. His failure was further due to the profits having been insufficient to meet overhead expenses, to his having lived beyond his income, and to other causes. The examination was concluded.

Voluntary Liquidation

William Airton & Co., Ltd., chemists, etc., Doncaster.—The statutory meeting was held recently at the Lyceum Restaurant, High Street, Doncaster. The liquidator, Mr. W. T. Thieme, reported that the ranking liabilities were £304, all due to the trade. The assets were estimated to realise £243, from which had to be deducted £9 for preferential claims, and £112, due on debentures. The net assets, therefore, were £122, or a deficiency as regarded the creditors of £182. The assets consisted of cash at bank 11s. 6d.; stock, £237; expected to produce, £153; and fixtures, fittings and utensils, £113, valued at £85. It was stated that the company was formed in June, 1922, with a nominal capital of £1,000, all of which was issued for cash. During the eight months to February, 1923, there was a net profit of £130 on sales of £1,734, but in the following 13 months, the net profit was only £17, although the turnover was in the neighbourhood of £4,000. During the year to March 1925 the turnover dropped to £1,284, and there was a net loss of £405. The following year there was a net loss of £167 on sales of £996, and since that date the turnover had still further declined. During the first two years the company had a second shop, but that was disposed of in December 1924. The debenture was issued for cash in 1925. The creditors decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation with the liquidator already appointed. The following are creditors:—Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., £40; Harkness, Beaumont & Co., £12; Kilner Bros., Ltd., £14; Spratts, Ltd., £16; Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £62; Bleasdale & Co., Ltd., £39.

Wills

MR. BERTRAM CECIL SKIPWORTH, of 86 Harlaxton Road, Grantham, Lincs., chemist and druggist, who died on January 9 last, aged thirty-four years, intestate, left estate of the gross value of £3,926 15s. 4d., with net personalty £2,076 17s. 2d.

MRS. AGNES HARRIET POTTER, of Normanhuist, 41 Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, wife of Mr. Henry Potter, J.P. (chairman of directors of Potter & Clarke, Ltd.), left estate of the gross value of £15,941 7s. 11d., with net personalty £10,220 12s. 6d.

MR. GEORGE LOMAS RICHARDSON, of Kirkber Farm, near Appleby, Westmorland, chemist and druggist, who died intestate on September 17 last, left estate of the gross value of £4,911 5s. 6d., with net personalty £4,082 10s. 1d. Letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Forster Richardson, and his daughter, Miss Eva Louisa Richardson.

MR. HENRY ATKINSON HURNDALL, of 33 Southend Avenue, Darlington, for many years a representative of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., died on December 30 leaving £7,422 14s. 10d., with net personalty £5,979 12s. 5d. The will is proved by Mrs. Hurndall, the widow, and Eric Hurndall, son, both of the above address. He gives £200 and his residence and furniture to his wife, £100 each to his son Eric and to his daughter Sybil, and the residue in trust for his wife during widowhood and then for his children.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

HENSHAW, J. L., 8 South Parade and 23 High Street, Doncaster, "pharmaceutical chemist," trading as Plant & Henshaw.

Business Change

MR. HAROLD E. MATTHEWS, Ph.C., Bristol, has sold his business at 3 The Mall, Clifton, to Mr. Harry Oldham, chemist and druggist, late of Malvern.

Festivities

Birmingham Pharmacists' Dinner

THE Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association held their annual dinner at the Grand Hotel on March 14. Mr. T. H. Foden (president) was in the chair, and the guests included Alderman Sir Percival Bower and Lady Bower, Councillor R. H. Hume and Mrs. Hume, Dr. H. G. Dain (Birmingham Insurance Committee) and Mrs. Dain, and Mr. W. J. Beardsley (member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society). The following toasts were given:—"The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. H. Berry and responded to by Mr. Beardsley; "The City of Birmingham," proposed by Mr. Maurice Smith and responded to by Alderman Sir Percival Bower and Councillor Hume; "The Medical Profession," proposed by Captain E. C. Bennison and responded to by Dr. Dain. The speeches were followed by a short humorous entertainment.

The I.O.O. Annual Dinner

THE twenty-third anniversary dinner and dance of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., on March 15. Mr. Owen Aves, chairman of the Institute, presided over a company numbering more than 200 (a record for the occasion), and including Dr. Margaret Dobson, Mr. W. B. Barker, Dr. Max Coque, Mr. P. J. Fielding, Ph.C., Mr. W. Forrest, M.P., Dr. F. Heckford, Mr. G. E. Houghton, Dr. J. McHoul, Sir W. H. Sugden, M.P., and Mr. A. Upson, J.P. Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, editor of the "Refractionist," acted as toastmaster. The toast of "The Institute" was proposed by Major R. Rigg, O.B.E., who reviewed the events of the past few years. Mr. Aves, in the course of his brief reply, mentioned that the Institute had decided to spend another £3,000 on the extension of the Refraction Hospital. Mr. H. Courlander proposed "The Visitors," and Captain Ian Fraser, M.P., and Mr. S. C. Laws, principal of the Northampton Polytechnic, responded. Opticians must not be disappointed over their Bill, said Captain Fraser, as they had done much better than the majority of professional and trade organisations who had attempted to get similar measures through the House of Commons. It was important for them on the next occasion to impress on Parliament the service opticians render to the community. The fact was that without that service many of the public would be without the aid which spectacles give, and he thought the claim they should make is that they are providing a service which cannot be rendered by others. Mr. Laws said he welcomed the scientific basis on which opticians' work rested, and during the past three or four years there had been considerable progress. To get the recognition they desired their work must be based on scientific training, but this education was only obtained by a long and arduous process. He thought the way in which they should move is in the direction of full-time training in a college, following a secondary school education. The dinner was followed by a dance.

London Golfing Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner and dance of the London Chemists' Golfing Society was held in the Wharcliffe Rooms of the Hotel Great Central, on March 15, the president (Mr. W. P. Want) in the chair. With the chairman at the top table were Mrs. Want, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Keall, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. Gerald Gibbs, Mr. W. B. Falding, Mr. C. P. Winchester (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.), Captain H. W. Bartlett, Mr. Austen (the Erasmic Co., Ltd.), Mr. Scott (Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Ryman (Vinolia Co., Ltd.), Mr. G. F. Deeth, and other ladies and gentlemen. The spur tables were in charge of Messrs. C. E. Harrod, L. A. Garratt, W. S. Boyack, H. Ingram-Royle, J. Forbes, T. W. D. Turner, D. J. Parry, J. W. Quibell, H. W. Carmichael, and W. Main; and others present in a large gathering included Mr. and Mrs. William Chalmers, Mr. John Royle, Mr. Philip Royle, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Shirliff, and Mr. W. Burrows Trick. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner), Mr. F. A.

Lawman (Vinolia Co., Ltd.), and Mr. A. R. Melhuish came in from another function after dinner, and took part in the dancing with which the evening concluded. This Society's dinner, with its display of handsome prizes, is always one of the most cheery and enjoyable functions that Metropolitan pharmacy evolves, and this year's proceedings fully upheld the Society's reputation. The speeches were of exemplary conciseness, lending point to the remark of Mr. John Keall, who proposed the toast of "The London Chemists' Golfing Society," that golfers are strong, silent men. The Society, Mr. Keall added, was doing a splendid work in bringing men together. Mr. T. W. D. Turner humorously and topically replied. After this Mrs. Want distributed the prizes as follows:—Erasmic prize, Mr. C. E. Harrod; Hill cup and Burgoyne cup, Mr. W. Main; Captain's prize and Hepburn shield, Dr. B. Yule; Sanger cup and D. & W. Gibbs prize, Mr. R. C. Green; Rowland Staggs prize, Dr. C. Mackay; Arthur H. Cox prize and Vinolia prize, Mr. H. Kemp; Carmichael trophy and Thomson prize, Mr. T. W. D. Turner; Mr. Harrod's prize, Mr. J. Jones and Mr. D. J. Parry; President's prize, Mr. A. de Vere Wells; Society's prize and Yardley cup, Mr. D. J. Parry; Mentholatum prize and B. & C. cup, Mr. G. R. Pickles; Mr. T. W. D. Turner's prize, Mr. H. Ingram-Royle. The toast of "The Ladies and Visitors" was submitted by Mr. Gerald Gibbs, whose company has stimulated golf by instituting prizes in several parts of the country. Commander M. T. B. Fowler, in a witty response, gave a fancy sketch of the difficulties of compiling an after-dinner speech. The final toast, "The Chairman," was given by Mr. D. J. Parry, the Society's popular secretary and treasurer. Mr. Want, replying, pointed out, amid laughter, that Mr. Parry was an ideal secretary in that he had obtained 168 subscriptions from 120 members. With the chairman's commendation of his successor in office the speech-making ended; the room was then cleared for dancing and an entertainment which included exhibition dancing and vocal items.

S.-E. London Chemists' Dinner

THE South-East London Chemists' Association held their annual dinner and dance at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, W.1, on March 15. Mr. W. T. Tucker, president of the Association, who was accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, was in the chair. There was an excellent attendance. Those present included Mr. Herbert Skinner (president of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. A. Cox (medical secretary of the British Medical Association), Mr. Hugh N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bonner, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. W. E. Swanston, Mr. F. A. Lawman, Mr. Hanna (Northern Ireland), Mr. and Mrs. J. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, and Messrs. C. Happold, Biffen, Sayers, Wells, Turner and Foster. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. E. Oswald Wells proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." In a brief speech—all the speeches were commendably brief and to the point—Mr. Wells made reference to those who had gone before in pharmacy, adding that the Pharmaceutical Society at the present day stood on a different plane and that the outlook of the Society was broader. Referring to present conditions and the work done in the Pharmacological Laboratories, the speaker said that the Society was paving a way to a brighter future, and, by catering for the embryo pharmacist in the establishment of junior branches—he was pleased to say that the South-East London Chemists had formed a junior section—he thought that in time to come the work of the Society would be in good hands. In reply to the toast, Mr. Herbert Skinner said that he felt proud of the predecessors in pharmacy who had paved the way for what they were enjoying to-day. The South-East London Chemists' Association was the first to form a junior branch. Many, including himself, were getting into the "sere and yellow leaf," and, as the future was in the hands of the juniors, all associations and branches should encourage youth to take its share in what lay before. He heartily commended the Association in the formation of a junior branch. Mr. Skinner said he would not refer to the political side of pharmacy. Mr. W. E. Swanston proposed the toast of "The South-East London Chemists'

Association," and congratulated them on the splendid gathering. The area of the Association extended from Woolwich to Blackfriars. Referring to men of outstanding merit belonging to the Association, he mentioned Messrs. Milner, Sayers, Ralph and Tocher. Mr. Swanston referred briefly to sport, and suggested that with a little team work the Association could distinguish itself. He congratulated the president on a successful year of office. Mr. Tucker, in reply, stated that although the Association did not shine in sport, it prided itself on its social functions. "The Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. C. Happold, who referred to the presence of Dr. A. Cox (who had fostered good relationship between the medical and pharmaceutical professions), Mr. Linstead and Mr. Tocher, as well as many representatives of wholesale houses. Dr. Cox, replying, said he claimed to be a good friend to pharmacists, and when in practice he had many friends in the drug trade. Since he began his official career he had received great help from the late secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he hoped that they would revere his name. Dancing took place after the dinner. A telegram received from the London Chemists' Golfing Society, who were dining elsewhere on the same evening, conveyed their best wishes to the Association.

Associations' Winter Session

Croydon.—A lecture on *William Allen, first President of the Pharmaceutical Society, his Life and Times*, was given by Mr. E. C. Cripps to a well-attended meeting of the Croydon Pharmacists' Association and Branch, on March 16. Mr. F. S. Rose was in the chair. Mr. Cripps's lecture, which was illustrated by a large number of slides, dealt with William Allen's career in pharmacy and his many social and philanthropic activities. The beginnings of the Plough Court pharmacy and the illustrations of London life and scenes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were much appreciated. On the motion of Mr. Rose, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cripps, and to Mr. D. P. Roberts for the loan of the lantern.

London (W.).—A meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association was held on March 21, the president (Mr. C. G. Bonner) in the chair. The vice-president announced that the president had presented a challenge cup for a shooting competition, together with a replica to each annual winner. The president was thanked by acclamation. Two papers were read and discussed. The first, by Mr. T. Morley Taylor, dealt with *Modern Prescribing and Dispensing*. Mr. Taylor showed by means of diagrams the results of an analysis of 1,000 recent prescriptions: 796 of these were "straight" prescriptions (i.e., containing officially or otherwise recognised drugs); 24 had proprietaries in combination with other ingredients; 78 were for English, 12 for French, 49 for German (including Swiss), and 41 for American proprietaries; 12 were D.D.A. prescriptions; 16 were for organic substances; 30 contained barbitone or a similar hypnotic; several were for phenolphthalein with other drugs; some contained free iodine, paraffin, or kaolin; and 12 were for pills (nearly all "repeats"). The imitation of good proprietaries was a nuisance. Doctors forgot that their *confrères* received the same samples and literature, and might find their favourite nostrums recommended by their patients to other patients. The discussion which followed was contributed to by the president, Mr. Melhuish, Mr. Hampshire, Mr. Hurlstone, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, Mr. Shirtliff and Mr. C. A. Noble. The chief points raised were the frequency of expensive proprietaries in the West End; the desirability (or undesirability) of imposing some restriction on the repetition of prescriptions for hypnotics; the limited training in materia medica now received by medical students, owing to pressure of other studies; the tendency towards simplifying prescribing; and the varying sums charged for "straight" prescriptions compared with the fixed and usually higher charges for prescribed proprietaries. Mr. Taylor, in a brief reply, remarked that chemists do their duty in advising customers who bring "repeat" prescriptions for hypnotics, and that doctors largely forget

the contents of the Pharmacopœia. The second paper, by Mr. A. Greenwood Watkins, was entitled *Should Women be encouraged to enter Pharmacy?* Mr. Watkins pointed out that the first London bachelor of pharmacy was a spinster, and added that there was no reasonable ground for prejudice against the entry of women into pharmacy. In a population of about 45,000,000 there were 21,045 names on the Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists, a proportion of 1 in 2,000, equivalent to 1 in 1,000 of the adult population. In 1927 855 persons were registered, of whom about 112 were women. Deaths numbered 260, and retirements might be estimated at 95, leaving a net increase of 500. The increase in the population for the year was about 500,000, giving the ratio of the pharmacists' increase as 1 in 500 of the adult increase in population. There were now about 1,600 women on the Registers—i.e., about 1 in 8, and the type entering to-day was of a very high standard. The ensuing discussion was shared by the president, the vice-president (Mr. Falding), Miss Hayes, Mr. Shirtliff, Mrs. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Tocher, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, Mr. Hurlstone, Mr. Melhuish and Mr. Taylor. There was general agreement as to the suitability of women for the art of pharmacy, but divergence as to the desirability of their presence in small retail shops. Mr. Watkins, in reply to the points raised, made it clear that he had not been thinking in terms of retail business. A vote of thanks to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Watkins concluded the proceedings.

Public Analysts.—The annual general meeting of the Society of Public Analysts was held at the Chemical Society's Rooms, London, W.1, on March 7, when the retiring president (Mr. E. Richards Bolton) delivered the annual address. The following were elected as officers and council for the ensuing year:—*President*, Edward Hinks; *Past-Presidents*, E. Richards Bolton, A. Chaston Chapman, Bernard Dyer, P. A. Ellis Richards, Alfred Smetham, G. Rudd Thompson, E. W. Voelcker, J. Augustus Voelcker; *Vice-Presidents*, John Evans, T. Macara, John White; *Treasurer*, E. B. Hughes; *Secretary*, F. W. F. Arnaud; *Members of Council*, A. P. Davson, J. Golding, J. T. Hewitt, E. V. Jones, R. Lessing, Andrew More, W. Partridge, E. K. Rideal, W. H. Roberts, C. A. Seyler, M. S. Salamon, and J. Wood.

N. Irish Chemists' and Druggists' Society.—A meeting of the General Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Northern Ireland was held on March 15, at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, the president (Mr. Fred Storey) in the chair. The Committee considered the question of amalgamation of all the societies in Northern Ireland which was referred to them from the annual general meeting. The president stated that there had been a full discussion at the annual meeting, and the consensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to have amalgamation, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made to bring in all their members, associates and apprentices. There was no suggestion in the letter to them as to the conditions of amalgamation, but he thought they should appoint a subcommittee, as he understood the U.R.D.T.A. and the N.I.P.A. had appointed a subcommittee. A subcommittee was appointed and a discussion took place. The question of early closing was discussed. Attention was drawn to the fact that there was a Bill before the Imperial House of Commons dealing with the hours of closing, and the question arose whether there would be any change in the Act as to the sale of medicines and surgical appliances. It was pointed out that the matter would come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the U.R.D.T.A. The following subcommittees were appointed for the ensuing year:—*Law*: Messrs. S. Gibson, S. Suffern, R. McBirney, J. Guthrie, C. B. Abernethy, W. J. Rankin and W. E. Wilson. *Rooms*: Messrs. E. J. Roberts, W. E. Wilson, D. R. Honeyman, C. B. Abernethy, and W. J. Rankin (convener). *Finance*: Messrs. S. Gibson, J. Macauley, W. Martin, W. J. Rankin, and S. Suffern. *Social*: Messrs. J. A. McRoberts, A. E. Davis, G. Johnson, C. B. Abernethy, D. A. Taylor, and W. E. Wilson (convener), with Mr. J. Moffet (secretary), and Mr. F. Storey (president) *ex-officio* members of all committees.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Branch Meetings

Blackburn.—The annual meeting of the North-East Lancashire Branch was held on March 6, Mr. W. H. Lightbown (Blackburn) in the chair. The secretary read a communication from the Blackburn Corporation Watch Committee, stating that an application to sell poisons, opposed by the Society, had been refused. The statement of accounts showed an income of £71 9s. 11d., which included £15 10s. from the Society; £2 had been collected for the Fleetwood Flood Fund, and £53 9s. 6d. for the Parliamentary Fund. Mr. Isherwood moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lightbown for his two years' service as chairman. Mr. Lightbown proposed Mr. A. Dobson as chairman for the ensuing year. The resolution was carried. Mr. Dobson, responding, thanked the members for their confidence. Referring to the Benevolent Fund, he thought North-East Lancashire was rather too lax. The subscriptions of 106 members averaged 2s. 1d. each; he thought every pharmacist could easily afford 10s. 6d. a year. Mr. Lightbown was elected *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. H. Grimshaw was re-elected *Treasurer*, and Mr. Fred Law was re-appointed *Secretary*. The *Committee*, consisting of Messrs. Gifford, Holt, Haslam, Turnbull, Sidebottom, Edmundson, Bleazard, Eccles, and Mrs. Hargreaves, was re-elected. It was decided to fix the subscriptions for the ensuing year at 5s. for members and 2s. 6d. for student-associates. It was unanimously agreed to circularise all the members asking for their support to the Benevolent Fund.

Bradford.—The fifth annual meeting of the Bradford Branch was held on March 19, Mr. R. A. Cross presiding. The annual report, submitted by the secretary (Mr. D. L. Carter), stated that the membership of the Branch was 207 (including 35 student-associates). The outstanding feature of the year, the report stated, had been the culmination of efforts to get full recognition of the Bradford Technical College for training for all examinations of the Society, and the establishment of a complete and distinct department of pharmacy at that institution, a development which had been carried through despite a good deal of obstruction and opposition. The financial statement showed a credit balance of £4 19s. 1d. The following officers for the coming year were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. J. A. White (Shipley); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. Sutcliffe and Mr. A. Faull; *Council*, Miss Speed and Messrs. R. A. Cross, F. J. Dyer (head of the Technical College, department of pharmacy), Mr. J. A. Cowgill, J. A. Lodge, and L. W. Brown. The chairman, commenting on the financial position of the branch, remarked that it was exceedingly difficult to develop the activities locally on the amount of grant per member made from Pharmaceutical Society headquarters, and appealed for more members to help with the voluntary 5s. subscription. The branch decided to make the usual gift from the funds for the provision of four prizes for pharmacy students at the Technical College. The matter of the establishment of a junior section of the Branch was again raised in view of the fact that a number of student-associates were present. Mr. F. J. Dyer expressed the view that such a section would be most helpful, and a number of students favoured it. On the other hand, it was pointed out that day students who lived out of town would probably hesitate to return to town for night meetings, lectures, etc., and the position was also complicated by the fact that a proportion of the students at the College are not student-associates of the Pharmaceutical Society. After discussion, a decision was deferred to the first meeting of the new session.

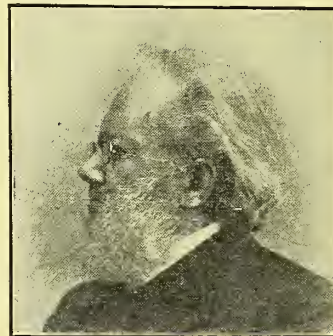
Bristol.—The Bristol Branch held its last general meeting of the session on March 8. The chairman (Mr. A. L. Taylor) read an account of the work of the session. Mr. H. E. Matthews (treasurer) presented the accounts, which showed a credit balance. Since the inauguration of the Branch, except for a few replacements, the same members had formed the committee and the same officers had carried on the work. To make changes automatic, it was decided that five members should retire each year,

and not be eligible for re-election for one year. The five newly elected members of the committee are:—Mr. C. E. Boucher, Mr. H. Bolton, Mr. H. Oldham, Mrs. Warlow, and Mr. J. S. Guthrie.

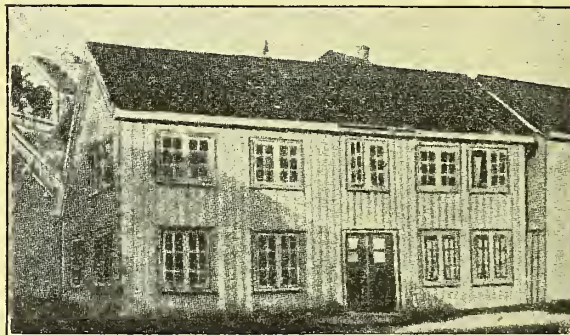
Rhyl.—At the annual meeting of the Rhyl and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society Mr. C. R. Dixon (Rhyl) was elected *Chairman*; Mr. W. E. Pritchard (Prestatyn), *Vice-Chairman*; Mr. H. C. Davies (Rhyl), *Secretary*; and Mr. T. E. Hughes (Prestatyn), *Treasurer*. At the social function, held at the Queen's Hotel, the President announced that the Branch had again done remarkably well for the charities.

Ibsen and Pharmacy

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ibsen, which fell on March 20, is being made the subject of festivities in Oslo. The University of Oslo is giving a series of lectures, together with an exhibition of documents, etc., connected with Ibsen. Pharmacists all over the world have an additional interest in the occasion, in view of the circumstance that for six years the dramatist served in a pharmacy. He was apprenticed in 1844 to Jens Aarup Reimann, the proprietor of the then recently established pharmacy in Grimstad, which at that time had a population of only 800 inhabitants. A population of this magnitude did not, presumably, suffice to make a pharmacist rich, and it is not surprising that Reimann held, at various times, the offices of postmaster and inspector of potable spirits. In 1847 he sold the concession by virtue of which the pharmacy was carried on, and Ibsen, who in that year passed the pharmacy assistant's examination of the country, remained as assistant to Lars Nielsen, Reimann's successor, till April 1, 1850. The revolution year, 1848, exerted a great influence on the young genius, and it was during this period that he wrote his first drama, "Catilina." The original phar-



HENRIK IBSEN



THE GRIMSTAD PHARMACY AS IN 1844

macy in Grimstad, established in 1836, in which Ibsen spent the six years, was pulled down and replaced by a new building some years ago; but the latter has since been acquired by the Corporation and is now maintained as an "Ibsen House." The fittings of the original pharmacy have been retained in the new premises. Ibsen's subsequent career is being made the subject of numerous references in the Press during the present month; it is therefore only necessary for us to mention that for all competent judges he is one of the most important figures—for many the most important—in the drama of the nineteenth century.

Trade Notes

C. F. ALLEN, 11 Market Square, Northampton, specialises in developing and printing.

THERMAL LINIMENT is advertised in this issue by Loft-house & Saltmer, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Hull.

THE PALMOLIVE CO. (OF ENGLAND), LTD., 21 Eagle Street, London, W.C.1, announce that the retail price of their soap has been permanently reduced to 4½d. per tablet.

ODOL PREPARATIONS.—Cranbux, Ltd., Westwick Street, Norwich, can supply Odol in liquid and paste form, also Odol tooth brushes. Show material and full particulars will be sent to chemists on application.

SPRING MEDICINES are of considerable importance to chemists, and a number of the lines likely to be in good demand are referred to on another page by Robert Blackie, Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., manufacturing chemists, Carpenters Road, London, E.15, inform us that the fire which recently occurred in their works did not in any way affect their main stores or their manufacturing plants.

A. & H. PASTILLES.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, draw attention to the fact that the special bonus offer to retailers in connection with Allenburys glycerin and black currant pastilles will be discontinued on March 31.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., Albert Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1, state in their advertisement in this issue that their recent change of policy regarding supplies of liquid paraffin does not affect any other of their Specialty products.

MINERAL SPRING SALINE.—To assist chemists in selling Mineral Spring, Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley Vale, are supplying a special showcard and an amusing booklet entitled "Comi-Cartoons of Sport," both of which are illustrated in their advertisement in this issue.

BONUS OFFER.—Until April 14, Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, are making a special offer in connection with Cornol corn remover. Some details are given elsewhere in this issue and full particulars may be obtained on application at the above address.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, have lately placed on the market Tabloid Irradiated Ergosterol. It is issued in tubes of 25, each product containing 0.00015 gm. of the anti-rachitic substance, and being equivalent in vitamin D content to one tablespoonful of cod-liver oil.

STOCKTAKING, auditing of accounts and income-tax matters often cause chemists a great deal of worry at this time of year, in which case it is useful to know that expert assistance in solving difficulties can be obtained from, among others, Mr. Ernest J. George, chemists' valuer and transfer agent, 3 St. Paul's Close, Walsall, and 34 Marksbury Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

J. C. ENO, LTD., are celebrating this year two notable events in the history of their company—a centenary and a diamond jubilee. Mr. James Crossley Eno was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1828, and it was while in business as a pharmacist, in Groat Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, that he first manufactured Fruit Salt. Since then, the sale has steadily increased, until to-day it can be purchased in every country of the world. Messrs. Eno are celebrating these events in various ways, among others, they are offering chemists, in return for a full diamond jubilee window display to be given during this summer, a discount of 5 per cent., in addition to their usual window display terms. This special offer only applies to orders placed before April 30. C. & D. subscribers who have not already received particulars of the scheme should make application to the Sales Manager, J. C. Eno, Ltd., P.O. Box 671, London, E.C.4.

SURGICAL AND SUNDRIES CATALOGUE.—A well-produced catalogue of surgical and druggists' sundries is a standard work of reference in the drug trade, and for this reason, among others, the one just published by Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, is assured of an extensive circulation. The measurements of the new list are similar to those of its predecessor, namely, 10 in. by 7¼ in., but there are more than twice the number of pages. To facilitate reference the list is divided into three sections: (1) Druggists' sundries, containing those items likely to be of immediate interest to chemists and including a wide range of surgical sundries; (2) the surgical section, which is a catalogue of instruments in everyday demand by general practitioners and hospital surgeries; (3) a miscellaneous section showing what the company can supply in the way of plate, cutlery, optical and leather goods. A thumb index enables the reader to turn easily to either section, and there is, in addition, a general index. The articles are arranged in alphabetical order, and there are plenty of illustrations, so that everything possible has been done for the convenience of those ordering or otherwise using the catalogue.

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," February 29, 1928.)

- "GASEO"; for chemicals, etc. (1). By Northern Products, Ltd., 60 Wellington Road, Ashton-under-Lyne. 487,156.
- "BEGNOIL" in diamond shape frame; for chemicals (2). By J. A. Begbie & Co., Ltd., Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. 487,436.
- "BURGOYNES UNIVERSAL FRUIT SALINE" on label device of fruit ("Universal" and fruit devices disclaimed); for a fruit saline (3). By Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., High Street South, East Ham, London, E.6. 471,030. (Associated.)
- "CHESTLOIDS"; for medicated pastilles (3). By J. Turner & Son, 26 Jackson Street, Hyde, near Manchester. 484,946.
- "MENTHOLYPTUS"; for menthol and eucalyptus sweetmeats (3). By Hall Brothers (Whitefield), Ltd., Stanley Street, Whitefield, near Manchester. 485,124.
- "TESSOL"; for medicines for gastro-intestinal diseases. By E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., 35 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. 485,639.
- "OKURIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. J. Loosmore, 120 Gleneagle Road, London, S.W.16. 486,755.
- "HEPATOPSON"; for all goods (3). By Chemische Fabrik Promonto G.m.b.H., 166 Hammerlandstrasse, Hamburg, Germany. 487,680.
- "CALFORT" with device of Mercury and two winged feet: for foot arch supports (11). By A. Mayer, 62 rue de la Joliette, Marseilles, France. 484,555.
- "SEALRIGHT"; for paper closure discs for bottles, etc. (39). By Seabright Co. Inc., Corner of Broadway and First Street, Fulton, New York, U.S.A. B481,617.
- "CYRIL"; for toilet soaps (48). By Annie Phillips, 306 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.11. 483,090.
- "HIN-E-MOA"; for all goods (48). By Emily Dutton and A. Joslin, 2 Woodland Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.19. 487,198.
- Picture of Old English lavender sellers: for perfumery, etc. (43). By Yardley & Co., Ltd., 105 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E.15. 487,407. (Associated.)
- "BUTYWAWE SHAMPOO" under picture of the Butywave Girl; for a shampoo powder (43). By The Butywave Co., 10 Tachbrook Street, London, S.W.1. B485,920.
- "CORANEGE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Heppells, Ltd., 16 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. 487,634. (Associated.)
- "CUBALETES"; for all goods (48). By Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull. 487,741. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 7, 1928.)

- "ZEBOL"; for goods (1). By Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull. 485,236.
- "SUNRAY"; for a chemical glazing preparation (1). By Geo. M. Whaley, Ltd., 54 Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. 486,554.
- "FERODO"; for chemicals (1). By Ferodo, Ltd., Hayfield Road, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. 485,971. (Associated.)

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

NETHERCOTT.—At 4 Grove Park, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, on March 13, the wife of Harold E. Nethercott, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Deaths

CALDWELL.—At Carleton, Blackpool, on March 3, Mr. Vincent Caldwell, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-five.

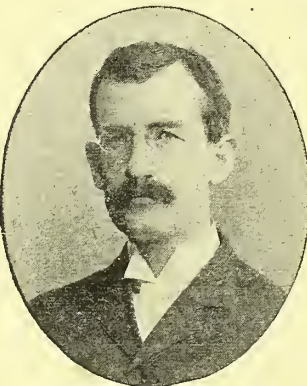
COOPER.—At Birmingham, on March 10, suddenly, Mr. R. E. Cooper, managing director of R. E. Cooper, Ltd., chemists, Hay Mills. The funeral took place at Sheldon Parish Church on March 15, and was attended by a large number of friends. The Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association was represented by Mr. T. H. Foden (president), the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Committee by Mr. W. H. Whitlock (chairman), Mr. F. Smith (secretary), and Mr. C. T. Thonger; the Pharmacists' Motor Club by Mr. F. Mousley (secretary) and Mr. Cox. Others present included Messrs. C. L. Moores, J. O. Hough, and Matthews.

COUSINS.—At the Birkdale Nursing Home, on March 17, Maggie, the wife of Mr. G. H. Cousins, M.P.S., late of Leek, Staffordshire.

FERRIER.—At 27 York House, Church Street, Kensington, London, W.8, on March 19, Sir David Ferrier, F.R.S., M.D., aged eighty-five. Sir David Ferrier had a distinguished career as a specialist and research worker in diseases of the brain. He originated the compound bismuth snuff named after him in 1876 (*C. & D.*, 1876, 175).

GERHARDT.—At Hambleton, Henley-on-Thames, on March 14, Madeleine Lucinda, widow of the late Mr. Charles Frederick Gerhardt (*C. F. Gerhardt, Ltd.*, chemical merchants, 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.).

TINLING.—The death took place on March 16, on board the s.s. "Laurentic," on a Mediterranean cruise, of Mr. Charles Widdrington Tinling, aged sixty-four. Mr. Tinling was general manager of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, and resigned his position on January 31. An account of his career appeared in our issue of March 10 (p. 299). Mr. Tinling was born in Barbados, West Indies, and went to Canada in 1877. Five years later he became associated with Mr. Archdale Wilson, wholesale druggist, Ontario, as a partner. The business of Archdale Wilson & Co. grew rapidly, and in 1901 Mr. Tinling purchased the whole partnership rights, and turned it into a joint stock company, under the name of the Dominion Drug Co., Ltd., retaining the controlling interest in it. After the National Drug & Chemical Co. incorporation, Mr. Tinling's services on the committee of three, and his great financial ability, secured him the office of treasurer. Since 1901 he had been a member of the executive of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association, and was president in 1907. He was one of the first to recognise the evils of cutting among retail druggists in the Dominion, and in the subsequent formation of the P.A.T.A. he was a very energetic member of the group which practically brought it into being.



MR. C. W. TINLING

GREENING.—At 109 The Drive, Hove, on March 14, Mr. Benjamin Charles Greening, chemist and druggist, son of the late Mr. James Berry Greening, of Guildford.

Mr. Greening was educated at Cranleigh School, and qualified in 1888. He joined Mr. T. W. Parris, 105 Church Road, Hove, in 1895, and subsequently became the sole proprietor of the business, which he carried on under the style of Parris & Greening until its recent conversion into a limited company.

HARLOW.—At his residence, "Bryn Awelon," Chapel-town, Sheffield, on March 16, suddenly, Mr. Walter Thomas Harlow, chemist and druggist (Harlow & Lawrence, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Market Place, Chapeltown), aged fifty. Mr. Harlow qualified in 1900, and was in business in Burnley and Blackpool before emigrating to Cape Town, where he conducted a successful pharmacy. During the war he was at Queensferry in the T.N.T. munition factory. In 1919 he purchased the business of Mr. J. C. Gibson, Chapeltown. In 1926 he was joined by Mr. R. Lawrence, and the business was converted into a limited company, of which Mr. Harlow was chairman up to the time of his death. He is survived by a widow and two children.

LYON.—At Leytonstone, on March 6, Mr. Walter Henry Lyon, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

MORRIS.—At St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2, on March 4, Mr. Walter Chadwick Morris, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-eight.

SIMPSON.—At Manchester, on March 8, Mr. Robert Thorburn Simpson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-two.

WOOD.—At Bulwell, Nottingham, on March 8, Mr. Arthur Henry Wood, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven.

Personalities

MR. A. W. HUDSON, chemist and druggist, Cranbrook, has been elected a member of the parish council.

MR. R. W. BROWNLOW, chemist and druggist, Melton Mowbray, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Leicestershire.

MR. OWEN AVES, chairman of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, has been adopted as a parliamentary candidate for the Eye division of Suffolk.

CERTIFICATES of naturalisation have been granted to S. Furst, chemist and optician, 40 Daisy Street, Govanhill, Glasgow; G. Klionsky, physician, 17 Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, London.

MR. R. C. HANNANT, chemist and druggist, Harleston, has recently produced with great success, on behalf of the Harleston Players, "Tilly of Bloomsbury," in which he took the part of D. Mainwaring.

PROFESSOR RALPH STOCKMAN, M.D., who holds the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed Government visitor to the Edinburgh examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MISS DOROTHY MAY EAGLE, who has been on the advertisement staff of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.1, for twenty-one years, has been presented by them with a Jacobean oak writing bureau bearing an appropriate inscription.

MISS M. D. REAY, chemist and druggist, who is on the staff of Mawson & Proctor, Ltd., chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has won the third of the competitions (£250) organised by the "Daily Mail" in connection with its Ideal Home Exhibition.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

G/193. Badoeca (nicotine preparation)	B/103. Nutrine cathicolum
M/213. Diaderma	B/193. Rigden's temperature charts
N/123. Frederick Godfrey's renew hair pomade	D/193. Rubyna (stocks)
B/193. Ideal dental plate brush	B/173. Sayer's gauze plaster
A/163. Lake's rubber bandages	of Par's bandages

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

A Medicine

is surely anything that may be used for its remedial effect, and, I should think, there ought not to be any question about the existence of medicines which are not drugs. Moreover, we now talk about preventive medicine, in connection with treatment applied in anticipation of possible trouble, so that the term "medicine" would appear to apply correctly to substances administered in prophylactic as well as curative treatment. This fully justifies the wider interpretation advocated in your recent article on the subject (*C. & D.*, March 17, p. 348). It was an interesting coincidence, by the way, that there should have appeared in the same issue (p. 338) a report of a meeting of the Central N.H.I. Committee, at which difficulty was admitted in interpreting the words "proper and sufficient medicine." Apparently, failure has attended an attempt to induce the Ministry of Health to agree that certain proprietary medicaments should be disallowed when prescribed for insured persons. So far as I can judge, no one but the doctor in charge of a particular case is entitled, legally or otherwise, to decide what is proper and sufficient medicine for that case.

According to Dr. Dale,

pharmacy cannot continue to be what it ought to be unless bio-chemistry, bacteriology, pharmacology and synthetic chemistry are given prominence in its curriculum (*C. & D.*, March 17, p. 352). Up to a point, I am in agreement with him, particularly when he suggests that pharmacy needs to adapt itself to new circumstances. But, in my long experience, it always has done so, and that is why it is such a vigorous calling to-day. There are, now as ever, men and women in our ranks who manage to keep themselves sufficiently well-informed of the trend of modern medicine to be able to talk intelligently to doctors about the latest methods of treatment, and even to advise them thereon in case of need. Unfortunately for the views of the high-brows, there is not occupation for many of us who can do this; and, whatever may be the outcome of the movement to give pharmacy the status of a university subject, the great majority of us will continue to find it necessary to make a living by other means than may appear strictly professional.

Leaving Certificates

were the subject of comment by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill at a recent meeting of chemists and druggists in Glasgow (*C. & D.*, March 17, p. 354), but your report leaves me somewhat puzzled. Did Mr. Hill seriously mean that the Scottish higher leaving certificate, if there is such a thing, cannot be accepted as exempting from any further preliminary examination before registration as an apprentice, or was he referring to exemption from the Preliminary Scientific examination? And if the latter, is the suggestion made that the same leaving certificate should exempt from both our first and second examinations? One would hardly have thought that a school leaving certificate could be accepted as evidence of anything beyond the scholastic training which must precede any pharmaceutical training, even though science subjects were studied at school and the leaving examination included those subjects.

Animosity

among the various bodies of opticians is obviously not conducive to the attainment of their ideals. There can be no doubt that the leaders in each organisation are altruistic, and have the same end in view, but they seem unable to agree on the methods whereby this can be achieved. There is as much need for a broad outlook in optical politics as in any others, and, granted this, I question whether differences of opinion among the members of the various optical organisations are really so divergent as to be irreconcilable, always bearing in mind the welfare of the whole profession. Ambition can easily become obsession, which soon produces distorted outlook, and such conditions combined with forceful personality may render harm to the cause which

the individuals concerned are so anxious to aid. The future of opticians, to which you drew attention in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 349), will be largely influenced by the trend of events occurring during the next few years, and it seems clear that unanimity in the matter of education and public service should form the bedrock of the next parliamentary venture, but meanwhile neither obduracy nor weakness in leadership can serve a useful purpose.

The Inquiry

made by "Abel Scholar" as to the neglect by the assayer of such drugs as calumba suggests some reflections other than those which he would perhaps consider to be of the first importance. It is, I suppose, a fact that the laboratory does not esteem calumba as worthy of more attention than to estimate the amount of extractive matter contained by the concentrated infusion and the tincture. The medical profession also has no high regard for it beyond the use of it as one of the three more common "bitters" to be employed for the improvement of the appetite, which is, after all, a matter of no slight value in the eyes of some of the laity. It would seem that the assaying chemist does not get much encouragement from the physician to embark upon a large amount of serious work on the constituents of such articles. I am reminded of a conversation I had some little while ago with one of our leading authorities on pharmacology, in the course of which he deplored the present-day tendency for the practitioner to depend so very largely upon results of laboratory investigations as to both diagnosis and treatment. The influence of Sydenham and his followers is being so attenuated as to almost escape recognition. After all, clinical observations upon the actions of drugs should be of such worth as to be recorded with the most scrupulous accuracy. Physiological chemistry and so-called practical pharmacology have not advanced to such a pitch of certainty as to preclude the clinician's careful observations. The modern practice to decry the efficacy of a medicine because the chemist has not succeeded in isolating what he considers to be an "efficient" active principle is a bad one, as has been illustrated again and again, and in no instance more strikingly than in the case of cod-liver oil.

We Must Turn

to Dr. Thomas Percival's essays to find the initiation of the general use of calumba. His observations and experiments are recorded in the first volume of his "Essays—Medical and Experimental," published in 1773, and they present a contrast to, and a commentary upon, the methods now adopted for the evaluation of drugs, because Percival directed his attention to the effects produced by the drug upon selected patients, as well as to the devising of experiments which would serve to demonstrate its usefulness in combating undesirable putrefactive changes in the stomach. What he seems to have done was to prove its value as an antemetic and as an agent for restoring tone to the stomach after violent vomiting, and he was able to point out that calumba possessed properties which in some cases gave it an advantage over other bitters. In the text-books of to-day these seem to be regarded as matters of small, if any, importance. One eminent authority gives it as his opinion that when drugs have drifted into the class of "bitters" it is to be often reckoned as a "prelude to their complete abandonment." As far as one can judge, this is not yet the case with calumba; but it would be interesting to know to what extent and in what circumstances it is used as compared with, say, gentian. Percival's work shows, as does that of many other of his contemporaries, how much the minds of the foremost physicians of the latter half of the eighteenth century were occupied with the search for internal antiseptics. An intense preoccupation with surgical antiseptics has rather obscured our appreciation of the efforts which were made over so long a period to discover the origin of putrefactive agents and to find out the best substances to use for their inhibition. Chemical, as well as medical, science owes very much to these investigations, which aimed chiefly at quelling the power of the dreadfully malignant "putrid fever" (typhus).

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Editorial Articles

Formaldehyde from Hydrocarbons

FORMALDEHYDE is one of those chemicals which has attained a position of great importance in many industrial processes. It is used, for example, as a disinfectant against anthrax in imported hair and wool; it is a valued deodoriser in tanneries and bone mills. As a preservative of anatomical and vegetable preparations it is almost unrivalled; in therapeutics it finds many applications—as the basis for hexamine, tannoform and acriflavine and other fine chemicals. Formaldehyde is also an important raw material in the artificial silk industry and in the varnish and lacquer trades. Textiles, paper and photographic plates and films could hardly have been produced in their present high state of perfection without this commodity. It is with much interest, therefore, that we have read the Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on "The Production of Formaldehyde by Oxidation of Hydrocarbons" (Chemistry Research, Special Report No. 1, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1927, 1s. 9d. net). The report states that formaldehyde was formerly either wholly imported in the form of a 40 per cent. solution or made—to a small extent—from imported methyl alcohol. After the war, when the price of formaldehyde was very high (£130 per ton in 1921), considerable attention was given in various quarters to its production from home sources, either directly or indirectly through synthesis of methyl alcohol. The Chemistry Research Board decided to explore thoroughly its possible economical production by oxidation of hydrocarbons, since experiments on the production of methyl alcohol were going on elsewhere, and since, for the particular purpose of anthrax disinfection, only dilute solutions of formaldehyde were necessary. Judged from published data of laboratory experiments, oxidation of hydrocarbons appeared to be particularly suitable for the production of dilute solutions. The experiments have been successful in showing how formaldehyde can be made in the form of a dilute solution; they have not, however, led to important commercial results in view of the greater success of the manufacture of methyl alcohol from mixtures of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, which has been one of the causes of the reduction in the price of formaldehyde to its present value of about £40 per ton. Arrangements were made with the Admiralty for the necessary work to be done at

the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, Dorset, under the Superintendent, Captain A. P. H. Desborough, C.B.E. In the production of formaldehyde the method employed still entails the use of the raw material, methyl alcohol, proposed by Trillat in the original patent. Up to the present time the price of methyl alcohol has been an important factor in determining the high cost of formaldehyde; but as recent synthetic processes, such as those of Patart and of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, claim to produce methyl alcohol more cheaply, the cost of production of formaldehyde should be considerably reduced. Commercial formalin has been exclusively prepared from methyl alcohol by dehydrogenation. Of recent years, however, supplies of methyl alcohol have been curtailed. Several of the wood distilleries of the Standard Chemical Company of America have ceased operations, and the exportation from the U.S.A. of wood distillation products, including formaldehyde, has been adversely affected. Supplies of methyl alcohol, prepared by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik process, are now being imported by the U.S.A., and will doubtless have a profound influence on the commercial future of formaldehyde in the world's markets. Among the processes examined are included the following three: (1) The interaction between ethylene and air; that is, a controlled oxidation of ethylene. The large capital outlay, however, is not considered desirable in view of recent developments in the production of synthetic methyl alcohol. By this process it should be possible to produce one ton of formaldehyde every 24 hours at a cost of about £24 10s. per ton, excluding the cost of ethylene, which is not at present possible to determine. (2) In the production of formaldehyde by oxidation of ethylene by ozone, the cost per ton of formaldehyde, again excluding the cost of ethylene, would be £32 10s. In a third investigation, that of the interaction of coal gas or coke-oven gas with ozonised air, the daily charge, including power, for one ton of formalin is £70, and investigation is needed to determine the economic advantage, if any, of recovering the formic acid produced per ton of formalin [=£6 17s.]. It is obvious that, on account of the high cost of production of ozone, the manufacture of formaldehyde by an ozonisation process could not hope to compete with the present methods, whereby formalin is placed on the market at below £40 per ton ex wharf. However, in emergency, especially with increased efficiency of ozone production and reduced cost of power, this process may be worth consideration. (3) The oxidation of methane on a technical scale for the manufacture of formalin can only be considered as an economic proposition if methane is obtainable in quantity at a low or even nominal cost. Further, a large scale circulatory system such as would be required would involve the risk of explosion. An important series of experiments is described in detail relating to the attempts made to recover the formaldehyde from the aqueous solutions of the various processes examined. It has been possible to arrive at a systematic procedure whereby concentration of formaldehyde solutions to approximately 40 per cent. strength can be effected, involving a minimum of loss due to decomposition and the discarding of the very dilute residues. It appears, however, that the cost of concentration on a commercial scale under a pressure of 60 lb. per sq. in. would be almost inversely proportional to the initial concentration of the solution. Thus whilst the estimated cost per ton of 40 per cent. formaldehyde derived from a 1.5 per cent. solution would be about £24, the corresponding figure for the distillation of a five per cent. solution would be only £6. Since the cost per ton of 40 per cent. formalin obtained by the concentration of a one per cent. solution is approximately £36, it is apparently uneconomical to concentrate by distillation a solution appreciably weaker than 1.5 per cent.

The Platinum Market

IN the earlier part of February there was a little excitement amongst dealers and selling agents in platinum, incidental to the successive sharp advances that took place in the price, which after being at about £13 10s. to £14 per oz. for refined early in the year, was in a comparatively short space of time raised by leading home refiners to £17 15s., with but only limited quantities offering elsewhere below that figure. In our Trade Report of January 28 last the strong rising tendency was referred to, and was ostensibly influenced by a very keen demand in America, also for iridium, the price of which rose by leaps and bounds to the neighbourhood of £100 per oz. Since the beginning of March there has been a reaction in both metals, and platinum at last week's close ranged from about £17 to £17 2s. 6d. with iridium at around £60 to £65 per oz. It is impossible to say to what extent the rise in the former of about £4 an oz. chronicled in the first two months of the year was really due, or justified by new buying, particularly across the Atlantic, apart from the manoeuvre attributed to the Russian Platinum Trust. The rise was seemingly initiated in the American market, while early in the year, incidental to the visit of one of the representatives of the Russian industry in the United States, it was reported that a large quantity of platinum was then disposed of in that country, and that the Russian Government had also placed their output of iridium. The reaction on the London market has been mainly influenced by the slowing down in the demand in the United States, where the price is materially under the highest figures reported last month; and there is no doubt that offers by dealers were eventually attracted on a notable scale after the sharp rise. The latest American cable quotations from New York for pure platinum, or free from iridium, range upwards of \$75 against \$85, the recent highest level. It is interesting to note the details of the United States imports of platinum for last year compared with 1926, the figures being as follows:—

	1926. oz.	1927. oz.
Platinum in grains, nuggets and scrap	87,162	90,491
Platinum ingots, bars, sheets or plates	26,585	38,053
Total	113,747	128,544

There has thus been an increase on the year of about 15,000 oz., which particularly refers to refined or manufactured metal, whereas the increase in the receipts of the various descriptions of raw materials, including scrap, was comparatively small. In the light of these larger imports and the increased American demand experienced recently, there is no doubt that the market position was appreciably strengthened, apart from the assumption that an understanding has been arrived at between the Russian Platinum Trust and other producers. Rumours to that effect were already circulated about a year ago, as alluded to in our issue of March 12 (pp. 317-18), when the general situation was discussed. Reports on this subject were recently of a more emphatic character, although they have not been confirmed by the Russian interests, according to a German authority, whose opinion is that perhaps the Russian Trust has been impressed by the fact that English interests have succeeded in their efforts to solve the problem of extraction and to establish the South African industry on a working basis. The fact deserves mention that in an article by Professor Paul Kovaloff, contributed to the "Year-Book of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal" for 1927, co-operation was strongly advocated between the South African and Russian platinum interests, while it is well known that the South African platinum interests were favourably disposed towards an understanding with the Russian

industry on the question of price. Fluctuations during the last six years were as follow :—

		Highest. Per oz.			Lowest. Per oz.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1922	...	25	0	0	19	0	0
1923	...	29	0	0	22	10	0
1924	...	27	0	0	25	0	0
1925	...	25	10	0	24	0	0
1926	...	25	0	0	22	0	0
1927	...	23	0	0	13	10	0

The current price of about £17 is still low compared with recent years, but the market has shown more resistance than had been apprehended in the past year on account of the non-renewal of the old agreement between the German company (which was entrusted with the disposal of the Russian supply) and the American-European combine. At the considerably reduced level of prices ruling for a year or so past, consumption has doubtless increased, and Russia being apparently able to produce more cheaply than elsewhere (including Colombia and South Africa), the course of the market is largely subject to the policy pursued by Russia, whose industry has been completely reorganised. Russia is once more the largest producer, and a considerable portion of her business is done through their accredited representatives in Germany. This has been reflected in the German statistics, giving the 1927 imports of the rare metals comprised in the platinum group at 6,975 kilos, against 5,165 kilos. for 1926, of which 4,742 kilos. came from Russia. Reference is made to this in the German press, pointing out that this quantity represents new platinum which is dumped in Germany for re-export. This is placed for 1927 at 2,726 kilos. (including certain quantities of iridium, osmium, palladium, etc., probably also small quantities of alloy and scrap). Even if it is assumed that by exports, new platinum is meant, one comes to the conclusion that Germany in 1927 imported from Russia about 2,000 kilos. of new platinum more than she could export. As the German total imports were 6,975 kilos. and the German consumption could not possibly approach the difference, it may well be inferred that the Russians at the moment are nursing a surplus stock in Germany of at least 2,000 kilos. It is the more remarkable that the Russians latterly have been reluctant sellers. The belief gained ground that they have been aiming at the establishment of a price at around £20 per oz., which does not seem feasible unless they have come to some agreement with other producers.

Mysore Sandalwood Oil

THE latest statistics available show that the Mysore Government are now handling a net annual revenue of about Rs. 23 lakhs (a lakh=100,000 rs.) from the sandalwood oil industry. The step taken in 1916 to establish this work on a scientific basis has therefore been a great commercial success. It is rather curious that the world war was responsible for the decision made to eradicate the extremely crude methods of production and reorganise the industry on modern lines. It will be recalled that on the outbreak of war the German market, one of the principal outlets, was closed to sandalwood, and in order to make good this deficit it was finally decided that the authorities should distil the oil from the wood. Pre-war average consumption dropped to about two-thirds value during the war years, so the position at that time was acute. There are now two factories working—one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore—and between them about 1,500 tons of sandalwood are dealt with annually, giving a yield of approximately 200,000 lb. of oil. Very little of the Mysore oil is used in India, though the product is well established in all the chief markets of the world. In the 1926-27 period Britain increased her takings from 29,000 lb. to 73,000 lb.; Japan, from 32,000 lb. to 38,000 lb.; and France declined from 47,000 lb. to 21,000 lb.

A Marketing Committee

CAUSE for serious thought is provided by the announcement that the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union has appointed a Marketing Committee "whose duty it will be to approach the proprietors of new articles and, if possible, arrange suitable terms and conditions under which the chemist's co-operation may be expected." Members of the R.P.U. are asked to refuse all offers of new lines which are to be nationally advertised, unless they have previously been notified that suitable terms and conditions have been arranged by the Marketing Committee. Presumably this is to be interpreted by manufacturers as an attempt to prevent them in future from utilising the services of chemists and druggists as distributors for any new preparations they may feel disposed to place upon the market, unless they satisfy the Marketing Committee in advance about rates of profit and price protection. This is going far beyond what the P.A.T.A. has ever attempted, and it appears to us to savour too much of an attempt to decide what new preparations shall or shall not be introduced to the British public. It will doubtless be asserted that the intention does not go beyond sifting out, as undesirable goods for sale, such lines as do not provide a definite minimum profit; but, if once the principle of such interference with trade were established, there would obviously be in existence a strong temptation to advance margins of profit at any time if trade conditions were assumed to justify such action. A weakness of the scheme is that the veto of the Marketing Committee can only be binding on those members of the R.P.U. who choose to be bound by it, and it will be absolutely ineffective outside the retail drug trade. If any new preparation does not contain a scheduled poison, there will be a grave risk of part of the chemist's legitimate business being driven into other channels if the veto be applied to it, and such channels are sufficiently numerous to enable articles of the most varied kind to be supplied to the public on a big enough scale for the business to be profitable. For it is to be remembered that the articles with which the Marketing Committee is to deal are those which are to be nationally advertised, and it is just as easy in advertisements to direct potential purchasers to one class of retailers as to another. Chemists, therefore, who may feel tempted to support this latest proposal for removal of some of their evils, will be well advised to reflect before they commit themselves in the matter. Whilst not lacking in sympathy with the ostensible objects of the new scheme, which is based upon the idea that "prevention is better than cure," we should like to be able to see a more reasonable prospect of success in organising the preventive methods.

March Drug Tariff

THE following are the chief alterations for March in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales :—

Lower.—Acid. carbolic, 1s. 6d. lb.; acid. carbolic. liq., 1s. 4d. lb.; ext. ergot. liq., 11s. lb.; ext. alic. liq., 10d. oz.; int. valerian conc., 2s. 8d. lb.; methyl salicylas, 2s. 10d. lb.; ol. carbolat., 2s. 2d. lb.; ol. lini., 5s. 6d. gal.; pulv. ipecac. co., 11s. lb.; syr. codeinæ phosph., 2s. 10d. lb.; syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych., 1s. 7d. lb.; syr. limonis, 1s. 8d. lb.; ung. hyd. co., 4s. 6d. lb.; ung. methyl. salicyl. ft., 3s. 6d. lb.; ung. picis carb. co., 2s. 8d. lb.; ung. resinæ, 2s. 2d. lb.

Higher.—Acid. citric pulv., 2s. 11d. lb.; acid. tartaric. pulv., 2s. 3d. lb.; camphora, 4s. 2d. lb.; inf. caryoph. conc., 2s. 10d. lb.; inf. caryoph. ex. conc., 4d. lb.; lin. chlorof., 4s. 8d. lb.; liq. bism. et am. cit., 1s. 11d. lb.; pot. tart. acid., 1s. 8d. lb.; pulv. ipecac. co., 11s. lb.; suppos. morph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, 14.0d. doz.; tr. belladon., 5s. 9d. lb.; tr. calumb., 4s. 8d. lb.; ung. aq. rosæ, 8s. 6d. lb.

COST OF LIVING.—Official figures give the cost of living on March 1 as about 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914, compared with 66 per cent. a month ago and 71 per cent. a year ago.

A Mediterranean Holiday

By John D. Marshall

HAVING read that poor old England has for long been in the grip of a blizzard, the thermometer almost at zero, and no sun seen for over ten days, I feel your readers may perhaps like to know where in Europe the sun shines practically every day, frost, except on mountain tops, is unknown, and rain is experienced only on about thirty days in the year. Yes, such a place is within fairly easy reach, and that is Majorca (called "Mallorca" in Spanish). To get there, one takes train from Paris (Quai d'Orsay), and, if time permits, breaks the journey at Toulouse—a charming city—spends a few hours at Carcassonne, and then on to Barcelona. The frontier is at Port Bon, and the Spanish officials make a complete search; but with a smile, and ready offering of keys to open any package, the trouble is soon arranged. From Barcelona excellent steamers run four nights a week. They leave at 9 p.m. and arrive at 7 a.m. at Palma, where porters, buses, etc., await the traveller. I strongly urge anyone who takes the journey to get dinner in Barcelona (Hotel Falcon, two minutes from the Quay), and not trust to eating on board; the company do not lay themselves out for feeding people, and what they have does not appeal to English digestions. The traveller should get up early to see the approach to Palma; he will be in sight of the island for an hour, and on rounding the point Caloe Major, the bay opens out and the glorious Cathedral, Almudania Lonja, mole and, in fact, the whole city come into view, flushed by the morning sun.

My wife and I have just spent seven delightful weeks—every day filled with interest. The place is quaint, dating from the earliest ages; in fact, a friend who is an authority pointed out two or three men, yellow in colour, with high cheek bones, curious eyes and very agile; he says they are remnants of the "Stone Age," and they may be, for certainly they are different from any types I had hitherto seen. Anyway, there are strong and many evidences of Moorish types in the features of Mallorcans proper, who are a race to themselves; the women often very beautiful in face and form, especially the girls, who mature early, and mostly marry before eighteen. A noticeable point is the care of children and the apparent dearth of real poverty; all are sufficiently fed and clothed. The number of cars of expensive make—many English—and the quality of the jewellery in the many goldsmiths' shops is evidence of prosperity in the island.

ON MARKET DAYS

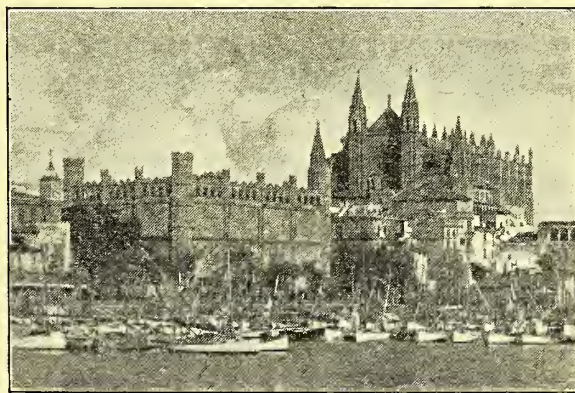
On market days numbers of families come to Palma from the hinterland, always with a *bonne* and several children; the shops are busy, and from about noon to 3 p.m. they adjourn to hotels and have a big luncheon. At our hotel there are usually four or five such parties; after lunch, mother, children and *bonne* retire, and pater has his coffee, liqueur and a big cigar. This reminds me that the people are extremely moderate in drinking—in seven weeks I did not see the semblance of inebriation; coffee, hot and strong, and very light but good native wine are the invariable drinks although Cognac of excellent quality is as cheap as 5s. a bottle. Cigars are excellent; for 2d. one gets a cigar equal to any shilling one at home. English pipe tobacco is extremely dear, a tin of little over three ounces costing Pts. 9.45, or about 7s. The streets of Palma, like those of San Remo and other old Riviera towns, are very narrow and winding, often not more than six to eight feet wide; how cars get about is wonderful—the air is made deafening by incessant hooting, the narrow streets with high houses increasing the sound abominably.

Signs of Moorish and mediæval life are shown by the houses and streets, so well adapted to repel invaders and enemies generally; in a mean, narrow street one sees great houses with few or no windows less than twelve feet from the ground, enormous studded doors immensely strong, with wonderful knockers—huge things, the only means of making inmates hear, and they were required because the houses are usually built round a beautiful patio with nearly all windows facing it, practically the only light

and air they get. These patios are paved, often in mosaics formed of small stones of quaint design; most of the patios slope slightly to the centre, and underneath is a huge cistern, often the full size of the patio, a very necessary thing in old days, it being the only source of the water supply. (As I said, the rainfall is very slight, though when rain comes it is tropical in intensity.) The principal rooms are on the first floor, often very large; they run into each other, and are very gorgeously furnished, the walls being hung in rich damask, the furniture heavy and clumsy, and practically no fireplaces; the only means of getting warmth on a nippy day (because even they get some, not really cold, but cold for them) is a charcoal "brasero"—a large chalice of brass, beautifully chased in many instances, standing on a tripod of hammered iron, which gives a feeble heat and, unless very carefully looked after, a lot of poisonous fumes; the knack is to keep the charcoal glowing and well covered with a fine ash.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

The whole town, in fact all Mallorca, has wonderful hammered ironwork for all sorts of use and ornament; even now in the streets the main water supply is obtained from street hydrants of fine design, where the beaten ironwork is well seen; these hydrants supply the tenement



PALMA HARBOUR.—Almudania (the palace of the Moorish kings) in foreground; Cathedral in background.

houses, a common sight being a long handcart fitted with partitions carrying about twenty-four antique shaped earthen amphoræ; these are filled and retailed by the water carriers—often one or two jars are the day's supply, being handed to the upper stories by a pulley fitted near the eaves. Baths are almost unknown; we have more than once seen mothers washing the youngsters at the hydrant à la "You Dirty Boy." All this, of course, applies to the oldest part of Palma; its business squares and streets contain fine shops well stocked and fully occupied. The "Cort" or town hall occupies one side of the principal square; it is really very old, but has had a new front of fine design; the eaves are most interesting, all carved. The interior has a glorious staircase of polished marble leading to the council, mayor's and other rooms, containing many valuable pictures of bygone worthies, and one or two of world-wide reputation. Tramways run all over the place, even down the narrow, tortuous streets and far out to the surrounding districts. Those going to Porto Pi pass round the harbour and fishermen's quarters on to El Terrano, a charming suburb, where a colony of about 300 English people live in bungalows and flats; from here one gets perhaps the finest view of Palma and its superb cathedral, said to be one of the four finest in Europe, commenced in the thirteenth century by the Conquistador Jaime I, and not even yet completed; its proportions are perfectly balanced. The view inside from the western door to the bishop's throne at the far extremity is an uninterrupted scene of grandeur, there being nothing to obstruct the eye; over the altar is a huge crown of thorns, but hung so high that the bishop's throne at the far end is clearly seen; when lighted, during a festival, the *mise en scène* is enchanting.

PHARMACY IN THE ISLAND

Pharmacy in Majorca is not distinguished in any remarkable degree; the tendency is, as in other parts, to use the windows for show purposes. One, the *Pharmacie Real*, is a very ornate building; the front shop is more like a parlour, being devoid of fittings, having only a glass counter case, some chairs and on the walls some very charming apothecary's pots, arranged on glass shelves, a few of them antique, but most good reproductions; a large arch with curtains on either side reveals the dispensing and other departments; the effect is very good and apparently helps to produce good business; most of the other pharmacies are of the ordinary type with no special attractions. The whole island of Majorca is beautiful, the northern end being many degrees colder than the southern; all across there is a high range of mountains, which, taking up most of the island, naturally protect the southern part. At many points large tracts of fertile land are highly cultivated, showing how mild the climate is; at Christmas we were having every day ripe melons, peas, beans, new potatoes and other things, all grown in the open and costing very little. It is an interesting fact that the first really good new potatoes in the London and other markets come from Majorca, but in much larger quantities from Valencia; the seed is bought in the Lincolnshire potato



AN ANCIENT WATER HYDRANT

belt and given to the Spaniards to grow; this is done by English potato merchants, who buy the crop from the growers. I was fortunate enough to travel with two Lincolnshire men who were far-sighted enough to do this, and so got first-hand information.

From Palma one makes excursions to places like Soller, the road to which is romantic and charming; passing through a great plain, one climbs a rocky road, on one side the sea, on the other fields of almond trees now all in flower, olives, pomegranates, figs, castus, firs, and so forth. The olive trees are often of great age, and having split the bole the tree twists into grotesque shapes all too difficult to describe. About half-way to Soller one reaches Valldemosa, with its monastery and royal palace, turned centuries ago into a church, chiefly interesting to us as being the place where Georges Sand and Chopin spent the winter of their strange honeymoon; after being turned out of *Son Vent*, "The House of the Wind," about lunch time, we reach Soller, a landlocked harbour and fishing town with two lighthouses. The town lies in a cup and is extraordinarily beautiful, terraces rising to over 5,000 feet are clothed with trees, and are cultivated intensively. The road from Soller to the top of the mountains has sixty-five hairpin turns; each turn seems to give one a fresh view of ever-changing beauty; this is only one of many such excursions. The olive harvest is in November and December, when the surrounding population assemble, the trees are beaten, the olives gathered and sent to the press. At

the estate of Count Montenegro we saw one of very great age in full work; after the olives are gathered, pigs are allowed to act as gleaners, and very happy they seemed.

For some reason, Majorca has a very large number of troops quartered there and in Palma; the variety of officers' uniforms is bewildering. The men are given rations of bread in long loaves, and it is funny to see scores of them going along the Randle hugging two or three loaves; they scrape out the crumbs and fill with oil and a little fish or meat, this being their principal diet. Generally speaking, they are well-set-up youths. A common sight at street corners about midday is seeing people lunching on a plateful of olives, oil, bread, a little wine and fruit of various sorts. There being little grass, few cows are kept; in consequence desiccated milk is very largely used; most—indeed, I believe all—the butter used is imported from Marseilles.

I have described the best way to get to Palma. The hotels there are mostly very good, food excellent and plentiful—in fact, too much of it. In the town the two best are the Grand and Alhambra, about 14 pesetas a day inclusive; at El Terrano there are two beautiful hotels, *Mediterraneas* and *Victoria*, with large loggias to most rooms, overlooking the harbour, cathedral, etc., prices about the same. There are several smaller and cheaper, but unless one is very fond of garlic, and is content with a small amount of sanitary service, I should not recommend them. Returning to England on the 21st of each month, a boat leaves for Marseilles, making the trip in two nights and one day; but the night is passed in one's bunk, and so the traveller is ready for catching a train to any part desired; the boats are very clean, the beds quite comfortable, and the fare moderate (£2). The food, while quite good, is too highly spiced for English people; but we took our own provisions, and on board we got really good coffee and bread. On the very last day (although they had been on the island a month, we had not met before) into our hotel came two men; I heard a voice, and, on looking up, to my great surprise and pleasure, found it was Mr. John Hugill (*Meggison & Co.*) and Mr. Maggs, of Yeovil; then we found that all of us were going by the boat to Marseilles.

New Books

La Wall, C. H.—*Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy*. 8 in. by 5½ in. Pp. 665. 25s. J. B. Lippincott Co., 16 John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. [An illustrated history of pharmacy "and the allied sciences." The introduction, though explaining that the book is "the outgrowth of a course of lectures on the history of science in general and of pharmacy in particular," leaves uncertain the extent to which the author desires to be credited with original research.]

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Pharmacological Laboratories Second Annual Report, 1927. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 23. The Society. [A brief *résumé* of the work done in connection with pharmacological research and biological testing during the year. The report states that the vitamin-testing department, opened in February, has necessitated the breeding of a stock colony of rats in order to secure uniformity. A list of papers published from the laboratory is appended.]

Year-Book of Pharmacy, 1927. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 690. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. [The current volume, compiled under the general editorship of Mr. C. H. Hampshire with Mr. J. O. Braithwaite as editor of the abstracts, contains fifty-eight pages more than the year-book for the year 1926. The customary information relative to the Pharmaceutical Society and its organisation is given in the early part of the book, and the usual abstracts follow: twenty-seven of the forty-one dispensing notes are credited to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The transactions of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, at Brighton in 1927, occupy 253 pages, following which are a subject-index and an index of authors.]

From Assistant to Manager

MANY assistants dream dreams and see visions, but the time for dreaming is not when dispensing a prescription, and the vision-merchant should let it rest when real solid work has to be done. The assistant who has no ambition to succeed and is without a vision for the future is useless. Whenever a new assistant is being engaged and he is asked if he intends to remain an assistant, if he thinks it will please the employer to reply "Yes," he is generally wrong. The employer likes to know that his assistants are making an effort to improve their position. Arnold of Rugby used to say of teachers that the moment they ceased learning, and the moment they ceased to run upstairs three steps at a time, they were useless. The same idea applies to chemists' assistants. So long as they continue to have enthusiasm and love for their work so that no waste of time or dawdling can be laid at their door, they are assistants worth having and worth helping.

TRIFLES AND THE OUTCOME

In order to succeed as an assistant from a junior to a senior position and on to management, it is necessary to be thorough in the small trifles, but the ultimate result is no trifle. An assistant should never be too big to do a little thing well. There is no doubt that customers like the assistant who remembers their names and their likes and dislikes. A man I know went into his favourite shop a few days ago to find the assistant who usually serves him had recently left; he said, "Now, there'll be no pleasure going there for months until a new assistant knows my ways." There is a fund of truth hidden in that statement. The only reason why one shop or one man succeeds and another fails, other things being equal, is that the one gives service and the other does not. What, then, is service? Is it giving empty boxes to little boys, telling small girls the correct time, or acting as a street directory or an encyclopædia for all and sundry? No, though that may be a part of it. It is, in fact, doing for our customers the things they desire we should do, in a way so pleasing to them that they are prepared to pay us for so doing.

CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICE

What an assistant has a great deal to do with the impression given by the shop as a whole. The influence, the atmosphere created by one conscientious, painstaking, service-giving assistant is wonderful. Sometimes he may think that his efforts are not noticed; perhaps not, but eventually merit is bound to succeed. There is one thing that should be guarded against, particularly in a chemist's shop, namely, jesting and practical joking in front of customers. The majority of customers come for remedies or appliances required in case of illness, and in any case they know that the assistants have the handling of powerful drugs and chemicals; if they find the assistants fooling, they get nervous, and that breeds lack of confidence—and without confidence a chemist might as well put up his shutters. For the assistant to be cheerful and smiling is right and proper, but he should remember "the importance of being earnest." In a dispensing business it is essential to have assistants who are sincere and genuine. If an assistant can help to build a sound dispensing business, he can hold any suitable post as a manager. Many a business built up on catchpenny sales or on price cutting cannot weather the storm of a bad season or an industrial crisis, but the dispensing business usually can, and does. Not long ago a chemist's business in a provincial town which had been built up on dispensing and service was desired by a multiple firm. The owner would not sell, so the firm threatened to open up near by. They did open up, with a large and almost extravagant shop. The shop is still there and still doing well, but the multiple firm closed down. There is one thing that is of immense help in business; that is, to be kind to children, not only to children visiting the shop, but to errand boys or messenger girls. Whenever a shop is crowded, customers should be served in strict rotation, children or adults. Children never forget a snub—and they are the customers of tomorrow.

An Optical Examination Experience

THE author of the following "Experience" states that he sat for the examination of the Spectacle Makers' Company seventeen years after passing the "Minor" examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The first subject I went to was lens neutralising, and found that I had +1.5D sph. \ominus +0.25D cyl., two other spherocyls., and a 3 Δ prism; in lens setting to mark the axis at 30° of a toric cylinder and to mark a *plus* meniscus lens for decentration base in. In the *viva* there were questions on finding the principal and the deviating angles of a prism. On giving the spectrometer method I was asked where to place the collimator to determine these angles. The next question was on the way to determine the refractive index of glass, and I gave the microscope method. Next I was shown the tourmaline polariscope, and asked if I had seen one before. On the reply being in the affirmative, four lenses had to be tested, two of which proved to be glass, one axis cut and one non-axis cut pebble. I was then given a *plus* toric lens to test with the lens measure; told to write it in two spherocyl. forms, and asked which form should I give. The last two questions were: Assuming the axis is 90°, calculate decentration for two prism diopters base in, and explain magnification of a *plus* spectacle lens before the eye. At the optical bench my lenses proved to be +5.5D sph., +5D sph. \ominus +4D cyl., and -2D sph. I also had to construct a scale and measure two prisms. The following were among the questions in written examination:—

(1) A lamp and screen are 2 ft. apart and a +8D lens is mounted between them. Where must the lens be placed so as to give a sharp image of the lamp on the screen, and what will be the magnification?

(2) Describe the best methods you are acquainted with for ascertaining whether a piece of optically worked glass is truly plane and parallel and free from optical defects.

In the written final part of the examination there were ten questions, including:—

(1) A square object, six inches in length and height, is one metre from the eye, which is H. 1D in the horizontal and M. 1D in the vertical plane. A -2D cyl. axis 180° is in front of the eye. What is the size of the retinal image?

(2) Decentre R.E. +6D, L.E. -1.5D for 2.5 Δ base up, R. eye, so as to distribute the power equally between the two eyes. Calculate a pair of resultant prisms when there is needed for the right eye 1.5 Δ base down and 2 Δ base in for the left eye.

(3) Transpose into toric forms on -6D and +9D base curves:—

(a) +11.5D sph. \ominus +2.25D cyl. axis 10°.

(b) -18D sph. \ominus -2.75D cyl. axis 180°.

In oral the examiner held a frame with Maddox grove before left eye, and asked what would be the muscular condition if streak moved to the right, also which muscle is affected. He next inquired as to the action of the internal rectus and the superior oblique; the relieving and the exercising prism; astigmatism with the rule; and mixed astigmatism. I then had to describe Placido's disc; the sclerotic; the retina; and state of what tissue is the latter composed. I was then asked which is the greater angle, 1 M.A. or 2 M.A. convergence; to describe the condition of H.; how a prism is placed to relieve exophoria; how the eye turns; the action of the relieving prism; and describe what is facultative hypermetropia. At sight testing I found the patients required: (1) O.U. +1.25D; (2) O.U. +4.25D; (3) O.D. +1.50D sph. \ominus +0.5D cyl., O.S. 1.75D sph. \ominus +0.5D cyl. All were esophoric with abnormal near points. After five weeks had elapsed I heard that I had passed.

OMEGA. (16/24.)

THE STATES OF JERSEY approved, on March 20, an Act prohibiting the importation of ethyl motor spirit into the island until an official report on the matter has been issued.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Blackburn.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on March 16, it was reported that the net loss incurred by Blackburn chemists in respect of last year by the deduction from dispensing fees is £751.

Burnley.—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee have considered an analyst's certificate which said that a sample of boric wool "was not wrapped in accordance with requirements, since it was not enclosed in parchment paper and plain white paper secured with string and sealing wax." Otherwise the sample conformed to the requirements of the B.P. Codex and the Manchester testing house standard. The chemist informed the Committee's agent that he had no 2-oz. packets of boric wool in stock, and asked him to inquire from the doctor whether the quantity could be altered. On the agent's return he dispensed the prescription by cutting off and weighing 2 oz. from a 1-lb. packet. He considered he was acting in the best interests of the patient, who might require the dressing urgently. The Committee were satisfied a technical offence had been committed, and recommended the chemist be informed that a strict adherence to the terms and conditions laid down in the tariff would be expected in the future. A mixture in which there had been an excess of 22 per cent. of ammonium carbonate was considered. An independent analyst reported that while a minimum strength 30.6 per cent. of ammonium carbonate was imposed, no maximum strength was fixed. The chemist said that fresh supplies were kept to ensure that it should be of a strength equal to the minimum fixed by the British Pharmacopœia. He submitted there was no proof of error in dispensing. The Subcommittee were unable to determine the degree of excess (if any) in the amount of ammonium carbonate, and recommended no further action be taken. The Committee decided to refer the point to the Ministry.

Lancashire.—The latest annual report of the Prescription Pricing Department of the Insurance Committee, covering the year 1927, comprising twenty-six pages and three additional tables, gives, *inter alia*, the following comparative statistics:—

Year	Total cost			Total No. of prescript.	No. of persons on panel	Av. cost per prescript.	Av. cost per insurce
	£	s.	d.				
1916 ..	42,118	6	0	1,528,683	52,3,647	6.61	19.30
1921 ..	62,256	10	7	1,518,433	609,303	9.80	24.43
1923 ..	73,104	1	11	2,028,460	617,577	8.65	28.41
1925 ..	97,807	15	10	2,658,430	648,761	8.83	36.18
1927 ..	118,743	6	8	2,214,662	693,625	8.87	41.09

Insulin, vaccines and serums cost £1,617 (£1,169 in 1926). Out of 58,949 patients dealt with in frequency reports, 214 received 7,832 prescriptions, an average of 36.6 each in three months. (The lowest number taken in this estimate was 28.) It was necessary to return 6,812 prescriptions to chemists for the following reasons:—(1) Signature of doctor missing or illegible; (2) quantity or quality not stated (362); (3) formulas required (2,329); (4) writing illegible; (5) repeats; (6) prescriber not on county panel; (7) prescription ambiguous; (8) maker's name and cost (1,269); (9) appliance ordered not on official list; (10) duplicate copy; (11) proper to another area (698); (12) "Urgent" for time dispensed and initial (313); (13) patient's address not stated; (14) carbon copies; (15) unofficial forms; (16) miscellaneous (1,454). The following articles, totalling 362, were disallowed:—Aeriser, atomiser, aseptic pad, Burney Yeo's inhaler, Benedict's solution, Benger's food, camelhair brushes, capsicum wool, comedo extractor, rubber sheeting for drainage, douche tubing, ear dropper, ear cap, ear syringe, elastic anklet, elastic stocking, elastic knee cap, enema syringe, eyeshades, eye-pad, Fehling's solution, finger stalls, glass funnel, glass syringes, gonorrhœal bag, Izal stick, knee cap (cotton), litmus paper, Marmite, medicine dropper, meat enules, milk enules, nasal douche, nasal douche bag, needles (for adrenalin), orange sticks, Ovaltine, Roboline, rubber tubing, saccharine tablets, spray, sterile pads, straws, test-tubes, Thermogene wool,

thermal wool, truss, urethral syringe, urinal, vaccination pads, Valentine's meat juice, valgus pad for foot, Virol, wrist strap.

Merioneth.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee at Dolgelley, on March 15, it was reported that all samples of drugs supplied by chemists submitted for analysis during the whole of the past year were found satisfactory.

Walsall.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on March 7, a discussion took place regarding a previous complaint that where medical practitioners had prescribed 8-oz. mixtures, 6-oz. bottles had been taken to the chemists, who had supplied the smaller quantity without comment. At the January meeting Mr. E. M. Elliott, Ph.C., took exception to the recommendation of the Medical Benefit Subcommittee that the complaint should be referred to the Pharmaceutical Committee (*C. & D.*, February 18, p. 225). The matter arose on the report of the Medical Benefit Subcommittee, which stated that at a meeting of the Subcommittee letters were read from the Pharmaceutical Committee protesting against a complaint being accepted by the Committee and a public report being made upon it without the chemists having been given an opportunity of replying to the charge. The Minister had since intimated that he considered it would have been preferable to give the Pharmaceutical Committee an opportunity of submitting their observations on the matter to the Insurance Committee. A cash statement for the year ended December 31, 1927, showed a net balance of £478 1s. 2d.

General Medical Council

The Executive Committee of the General Medical Council met in London recently, Sir Donald MacAlister (president) in the chair. The registrar reported that the names of the under-mentioned persons had been restored to the Medical Register, from which they had been erased:—

Ashburner, Robert	James, Walter E.
Bryson, Alexander C.	Jones, William A.
Chapple, Robert L.	Kesteloot, Michel
Davidson, Thomas J. (S.)	Rawlinson, Rupert L.
Gibson, Arthur K. (S.)	Schapiroff, Abraham

CENTRAL MIDWIVES' BOARD LEAFLET

The Committee considered a leaflet issued by the Central Midwives' Board for distribution among practising midwives. The leaflet is headed "Advisory Memorandum as to the Drugs which may properly be carried and administered by Midwives." In the introductory sentences it is explained that the list of drugs given is not intended to be complete, and that certain legal regulations must be observed. The list is as follows:—

ORDINARY DRUGS

A.—APERIENTS

A simple aperient such as castor oil.

B.—ANTISEPTICS

(1) *General*: such as perchloride of mercury, biniodide of mercury, tincture of iodine, lysol.

(2) *For the Child's Eyes*: Boric acid, silver preparations such as nitrate of silver.

C.—STIMULANTS

(1) *General*: such as sal volatile, brandy.

(2) *Uterine*: such as ergot (liquid extract or ammoniated tincture), sulphate of quinine.

D.—SEDATIVES

Bromides: either sodium, potassium or ammonium (often given together).

SPECIAL DRUGS

SEDATIVES

Opium.—Tincture of opium (laudanum). Remember Dangerous Drugs Regulations referred to earlier. Dover's powder (pulvis ipecacuanhæ co.), chloral hydrate, syrup of chloral.

It was resolved to inform the Ministry of Health that the Executive Committee did not think it expedient in the public interest to distribute to midwives for use in their practice such a schedule of drugs as is set out in this memorandum.

French Foreign Trade

THE latest statistics of French foreign trade recently published by the Minister of Finance show particulars of French imports and exports during the year 1927. Goods actually imported into France, i.e., goods cleared through the French customs for consumption in that country during the year 1927 were valued at 52,852,760,000 francs, which in comparison with the value of goods imported in 1926 (59,598,321,000 francs) is a decrease of 6,745,561,000 francs. The aggregate weight of imports has increased from 45,393,986 tons in 1926 to 49,358,947 tons in 1927, an increase of 3,964,961 metric tons. Imports in 1924 were 56,591,363 tons, and this weight fell in 1925 to 47,425,572 tons. Exports of French goods have increased in weight and decreased in value. In 1926, 32,548,504 tons were exported, valued at 59,677,930,000 francs; in 1927, 38,050,956 tons, value 55,224,717,000 francs, the decrease in value being 4,453,213,000 francs, and increase in weight 5,502,452 tons. Compared with the figures for 1913 it is seen that imports show an increase of 5,138,561 tons, while exports are 15,976,443 tons more, clearly illustrating the expansion in France's foreign trade since the year before the war. As to trade with Great Britain, the value of goods imported into France in 1927 was 6,463,939,000 francs (in 1926, 6,515,944,000 francs). Trade with French colonies and protectorates is, as in previous years, not very extensive. As regards imports from the colonies, the value for the years 1926 and 1927 is 6,873,512,000 francs and 6,045,736,000 francs respectively. Exports to the colonies during the same period amounted to 9,182,074,000 francs and 8,164,983,000 francs. Algeria participates to the greatest extent in both imports and exports. The following total stocks were held in bonded warehouses in France on December 31, 1927 (the amounts are in metric tons):—Pepper, 1,282; vanilla, 201; olive oil, 690. The following table shows the amounts in tons (unless otherwise stated) of imports and exports for 1925 and 1927, of those goods of interest to the drug trade. Under the heading "French exports" the amounts of goods are given actually manufactured in France, or of goods of foreign or colonial origin, which by reason of their having been cleared through the Customs in the ordinary way and placed on the home market have acquired the designation of French products.

	Total imports		Total exports		French exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Acetanilide (kg.) ..	31,300	100	32,500	22,800	1,200	22,800
Acetic acid ..	664	1	764	69	100	69
Acetic anhydride (kg.) ..	400	15,100	20,900	19,300	20,900	19,300
Acetone ..	1,412	1,205	357	25	45	25
Acetyl morphineethyl morphine (kg.) ..	1,058	562	—	1,671	—	1,671
Acetylsalicylic acid (kg.) ..	300	200	94,500	134,300	94,500	134,300
Adrenalin and salts (kg.) ..	—	—	3,907	6,834	3,907	6,834
Aloes ..	65	75	13	11	2	3
Amyl alcohol ..	65	11	67	40	35	40
Arsenious acid ..	777	329	1,468	1,406	1,458	1,406
Atropine (kg.) ..	5	16	60	—	60	—
Benzaldehyde ..	36	13	18	—	—	—
Benzoic acid (kg.) ..	300	—	—	100	—	100
Benzoin ..	276	177	219	144	37	22
Beta-naphthol (kg.) ..	—	500	—	—	—	—
Bismuth, carbonate, gallate, nitrate, salicylate, tribromophenolate (kg.) ..	100	100	14,800	36,000	14,700	36,000
Borax ..	667	854	1,321	2,220	1,294	2,217
Boric acid ..	56	90	1,838	1,184	1,836	1,184

	Total imports.		Total exports.		French exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Bromides (ammon., barium, calcium, potassium, sodium, strontium) (kg.) ..	27,500	1,400	3,300	6,000	3,300	6,000
Bromine (kg.) ..	6,700	100	20	110	4	110
Bromoform (kg.) ..	—	—	—	500	—	500
Cacodylic acid, cacodylates (kg.) ..	200	—	5,800	2,500	5,800	2,500
Caffeine (kg.) ..	76	6	11,400	1,400	3,700	1,400
Calcium lactate (kg.) ..	20,600	7,500	300	500	300	500
Calcium phosphates (pharmaceutical) ..	109	7	128	31	23	31
Camphor (crude) ..	225	196	—	—	—	—
Camphor (refined) ..	136	110	29	21	10	9
Camphor (synthetic) ..	281	307	5	—	2	—
Cantharides: castor, castor oil, ambegris (kg.) ..	8,700	5,900	800	—	800	—
Cardamoms and anamomes (kg.) ..	18,300	6,800	17,700	5,000	—	200
Cassia (kg.) ..	90,900	3,500	3,160	1,100	—	—
Castor oil ..	195	97	3,906	4,245	3,843	4,244
Caustic soda ..	290	120	33,347	33,499	38,280	33,499
Cetaceum ..	3,550	2,564	45	48	10	48
Chloroform (kg.) ..	800	200	11,000	16,700	10,300	16,700
Chrysophanic acid ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
Chloral hydrate (kg.) ..	1,000	1,200	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,500
Cinchona bark ..	894	958	31	38	28	38
Cinchonidine an-chonine ..	—	—	9	2	9	2
Cinnamon ..	672	380	550	215	6	3
Citric acid, crystallised ..	372	169	349	273	85	227
Cloves ..	1,112	395	864	235	8	6
Cocaine (crude) (kg.) ..	1,302	1,401	—	—	—	—
Cocaine, pure and salts (kg.) ..	94	89	346	567	345	567
Cochineal ..	231	99	157	30	25	12
Codeine and salts (kg.) ..	2,159	2,054	66	12	66	12
Cod liver oil ..	3,455	3,157	285	220	176	197
Copaiba ..	37	24	29	2	1	—
Copper sulphate ..	20,323	21,895	7,757	5,735	6,971	5,535
Gt. Britain Cream of tartar; Rochelle salt ..	10,645	12,814	—	—	—	—
Gt. Britain U.S.A. ..	10,930	8,432	12,157	10,259	12,039	10,259
Germany ..	4,950	—	4,950	3,444	4,915	3,444
Diethylbarbituric acid (kg.) ..	—	—	5,005	4,464	5,005	4,464
Emetine (kg.) ..	—	—	662	617	662	617
Ether: acetic ether ..	2,800	2,400	—	1,500	—	1,500
Ethyl ethylene, and methylene bromides (kg.) ..	27	23	20	—	20	—
Ethyl chloride ..	247	285	65	75	65	75
Formaldehyde ..	400	100	—	—	—	—
Fruits and seeds, medicinal ..	1,123	289	809	235	52	235
Gallie acid (kg.) ..	5,709	5,124	5,112	3,608	1,935	2,842
Galls ..	3,800	5,500	500	500	500	500
Brit. India ..	8,502	8,912	1,050	73	21	27
Gelatin ..	4,598	5,223	—	—	—	—
Glycerin ..	172	32	802	692	676	692
	1,305	189	6,050	5,212	5,164	5,065

	Total imports		Total exports		French exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Glycero-phosphoric acid and salts	36	31	6	2	6	2
Glycerrhizin (kg.)	400	2,000	1,100	400	1,100	400
Guaiacol (kg.)	27,800	5,600	35,600	11,800	8,100	11,800
Guaiacol salts (kg.)	12,900	7,900	13,700	7,000	13,000	7,000
Herbs, leaves, flowers, medicinal	3,549	2,819	4,438	3,119	3,860	3,002
Hexamethylene (kg.)	13,700	29,300	300	700	300	700
Honey	853	859	1,516	1,288	1,419	1,272
Hydrogen peroxide	723	179	1,463	443	808	443
Iodides (ammon., lithium, potassium, sodium, strontium)	5	1	41	29	9	11
Iodine crude (kg.)	19,300	16,200	700	800	700	800
Iodine resubl. (kg.)	—	—	40,700	19,300	2,600	6,500
Iodoform (kg.)	—	—	3,700	3,100	700	1,100
Lactic acid (kg.)	1,200	5,300	26,700	9,900	23,800	9,900
Lead oxide	707	699	2,878	2,506	714	569
Lecithin (kg.)	3,200	4,400	—	—	—	—
Leeches (thousands)	564	315	526	267	471	267
Magnesium sulphate	1,056	707	119	80	105	80
Manna	27	19	75	3	73	2
Medicines, compound, not elsewhere enumerated	450	236	17,946	16,455	17,667	16,432
Gt. Britain	—	—	599	582	550	582
Menthol; thymol (kg.)	33,800	21,900	26,100	42,500	19,700	41,700
Mercury; chlorides, nitrates, oxides, sulphates	43	45	3	1	3	1
Methyl acetate (kg.)	22,700	700	8,600	4,500	8,600	4,500
Milk sugar	19	3	184	358	166	358
Mineral waters	864	825	53,337	53,391	53,062	53,391
Morphine (kg.)	5,924	1,396	2,293	1,584	2,198	1,584
Musk (hg.)	4,603	7,602	40	17	40	17
Nicotine	45	76	10	5	1	5
Oil of geranium and ylang (kg.)	147,380	35,048	82,652	6,486	5,415	5,312
Oil of rose (kg.)	2,776	2,106	2,984	190	1,627	175
Oil of turpentine	2,558	100	17,812	12,431	15,541	12,430
Oils, essential, others (kg.)	1,886,802	1,019,617	1,781,924	1,273,991	1,194,491	1,204,214
Oils, terpeneless (kg.)	11,812	699	1,146	2,146	598	2,146
Olive oil	26,659	17,103	14,478	14,710	5,293	8,439
Opium	392	91	339	44	1	2
Oxalic acid	635	590	12	26	11	26
Palm oil	23,514	12,556	2,416	552	833	492
Pancreatic (kg.)	100	—	—	100	—	100
Papain (kg.)	—	100	—	100	—	100
Pepper	3,013	3,562	1,056	590	116	41
Pepsin (kg.)	85,500	98,600	1,100	21,800	700	21,800
Perfumes: alcoholic non-alcoholic	*61	*62	*31,170	*23,832	*31,149	*23,832
Gt. Britain	—	75	16,194	14,231	1,598	84,253
Perfumes: Synthetic and artificial	382	139	529	271	296	270
Phenacetin (kg.)	34,900	—	78,900	70,600	48,500	70,600
Phenazone (kg.)	18,600	300	33,800	1,300	15,200	1,300
Phenylpyrazolones (kg.)	2,600	6,900	53,600	43,500	53,600	43,500

	Total imports		Total exports		French exports	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pilocarpine (kg.)	16	14	—	—	—	—
Pimento	420	202	496	96	5	2
Potassium carbonate	3,515	2,297	676	1,211	659	1,211
Potassium cyanide	15	19	27	46	24	46
Potassium ferri-cyanide	1	4	5	18	5	18
Potassium ferrocyanide	250	22	7	10	6	10
Potassium permanganate (kg.)	46,600	8,500	22,500	36,400	14,300	34,400
Potassium sulphocyanide (kg.)	300	100	—	—	—	—
Pyrogallol (kg.)	12,400	7,400	1,300	700	900	700
Quassia (kg.)	4	4	—	—	—	—
Quinine (kg.)	21,800	200	57,600	38,800	37,300	38,800
Radium and its products (kg.)	124	—	20	91	20	91
Resorcin (kg.)	1,100	—	53,900	50,100	52,800	50,100
Roots, medicinal	5,568	6,176	1,558	1,447	1,307	1,395
Saccharin	15,700	—	38,000	66,200	20,900	62,200
Saffron (kg.)	33,300	9,600	25,200	1,900	1,700	1,900
Salicylic acid	12	10	17	75	8	75
Salol	—	—	8	12	8	12
Santalol (kg.)	100	500	—	—	—	—
Santonin (kg.)	33	174	—	3	—	3
Soaps, ordinary	2,755	2,628	57,884	62,145	57,716	62,145
Gt. Britain	—	—	2,009	1,712	2,000	1,712
Soaps, perfumed	123	118	4,837	3,770	4,784	3,770
Sodium arsenate	4	7	172	94	168	94
Sodium bicarbonate	288	24	7,157	6,089	6,894	6,089
Sodium carbonate	274	179	138,905	141,894	138,626	141,879
Sodium cyanide	41	39	1,412	1,379	1,412	1,379
Sodium sulphite	20	8	738	606	725	606
Sodium thiosulphate (kg.)	800	900	2,221	2,858	2,221	2,858
Strychnine (kg.)	872	1,292	—	—	—	—
Sulphonal (kg.)	100	—	100	—	100	—
Sulphur, precipitated	91	4	263	37	197	37
Tannic acid (kg.)	12,600	3,200	171,900	121,100	167,800	121,100
Tar, vegetable	2,345	2,987	899	732	802	669
Tartaric acid	596	841	1,110	972	864	930
Tartar emetic (kg.)	300	3,900	2	2	2	2
Terpine (kg.)	200	—	3,200	1,500	1,600	400
Theobromine (kg.)	200	400	2,000	300	2,000	300
Turmeric	283	243	241	170	165	97
Valerianic acid (kg.)	—	—	1,000	3,200	1,000	3,200
Vanadium oxide	48	13	—	—	—	—
Vanilla	867	699	639	480	4	2
Vanillin and its derivatives (kg.)	1,700	900	36,300	36,700	35,000	36,700
Veratrine (kg.)	66	62	—	—	—	—
Waxes, Carnuba, myrtle, and others	1,083	782	231	118	24	22
Wax, paraffin	13,087	6,647	—	—	—	—
Zinc carbonate (kg.)	—	100	700	100	700	100
Zinc chloride	87	79	174	305	174	305
Zinc oxide	4,418	6,103	4,236	2,785	3,716	2,782
Zinc sulphate	43	89	52	19	52	19

* Hectolitres.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 22

BUSINESS in pharmaceutical chemicals continues on modest lines, but on the whole fairly satisfactory, with no important price movements. Phenazone is steadier; citric and tartaric acids are firm, but the demand is not active. Hydroquinone is in steady call. Crude drugs meet with a slow sale. Senega sells steadily at fully previous prices. Ergot is on the easy side. Bayberry bark, blood root and kola are among the scarce items. Menthol is nominal in the absence of business. Florentine orris is dearer at the source. West African ginger has further advanced, likewise Cochin and Calicut. Chillies are very scarce on spot, but easier prices have been accepted for Sierra Leone to arrive. Pepper is quiet and easier, while shellac shows an advance of fully 10s. per cwt. Among industrial chemicals business has been moderately good, but mostly for small lots. Acetone is firm at last week's advance. Coal tar products are all quiet; carbolic acid crystals are steady, with a fair business, while cresylic acid continues active and is a point up. In the fixed oil group, business in most directions is quiet, with prices fairly well maintained. The exceptions are a decline in palm oils, and to a less extent in Hankow wood. Linseed and coconut have advanced.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Butyl chloral hydrate	Coconut oil	Antimony	Bergamot oil
Geranium oil (Bourbon)	Cresylic acid	Menthol (c.i.f.)	Cod-liver oil
Gingers (various)	Magnesium	Potash	Napthas.
Linseed oil	Nutmeg oil	Soda chlorate	solvent
Mercury	Rape oil	diethylbarb.	Palm oils
Opium		Turpentine	Pepper
Orris (Flor., c.i.f.)	Steadier	Wood oil	Wax, Carnauba (chalky grey)
Rubber			
Shellac	Phenazone		

Cablegram

BERGEN, March 21.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 21,500,000, against 29,100,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 19,323 hectolitres, against 35,105 hectolitres at the same period last year. Market is quiet and lower at 179s. per barrel, c.i.f., for finest new steam-refined non-freezing oil.

Crude Drugs, etc.:

AGAR AGAR is quiet, Kobe No. 1 offering at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and at 3s. 5d. c.i.f. to arrive.

ALOES.—Curaçao on the spot is quoted at from 62s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt. as to quality, and for shipment 59s. c.i.f. is quoted for t.q. Good bright hard Cape is offered at 42s., and good seconds at 39s. 6d.

ANTIMONY is still dull and drooping, although high-grade remains at £59 10s. to £60, with good brands standing at around £57 10s. Spot parcels of Chinese regulus are obtainable down to about £43, and terms for shipments from China have been shaded to £39 c.i.f. Chinese crude is slow but fairly well held on the spot at £35, while orders for shipment might be arranged at around £31 c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Tolu is quiet at 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for good hard bright. Peru is firmer at 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

BAYBERRY BARK is scarce at 10d. per lb. on the spot.

BLOOD ROOT is scarce at 1s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

CADMIUM is in steady demand, and the tone is well maintained, with Australian metal selling at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quality.

CHILLIES.—Spot value is about 175s. per cwt.; sales have been made in Sierra Leone description to arrive at 155s., c.i.f. being easier.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar continue quiet at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and for April-May shipment sellers quote 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. delivered weight. The landings during the week ended March 17 were 100, and the deliveries 180, leaving a stock of 12,099 bales, against 8,889 in 1927 and 18,678 in 1926. The landings of Zanzibar during the period January 1 to March 17, 1928, were 5,566 bales, against 5,573 for 1927, and the deliveries 2,964, against 4,287 in 1927.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English C.F.R. is 1s. 8½d. per lb., and other makes 1s. 8½d., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The Lofoten fishing last week showed signs of an improvement, but there is a deficiency of 15,782 hectolitres to date. Market is quiet, and although there has been a certain amount of buying, nothing like the quantity which is sold at this period of the year has been purchased. Prices are very irregular, but on the whole, lower, varying from about 172s. 6d. to 179s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest new Lofoten 1928 non-freezing medicinal oil.

BERGEN, March 19.—The cod-fishery at Lofoten was favoured by good weather during the past week, and the catch was also good—about 5 millions of cod. The total output of all the Norwegian cod-fisheries, compared with that of the previous years, is as follows:—

	To	Catch of cod.	Yield of steam-refined cod liver oil.	Livers for crude oils.
March 10, 1928	..	13,900,000	12,933 hectol.	2,987 hectol.
" 12, 1927	..	21,300,000	26,576 "	1,527 "
" 13, 1926	..	13,000,000	22,290 "	3,417 "
" 14, 1925	..	16,300,000	31,678 "	4,687 "
" 15, 1924	..	12,900,000	29,078 "	4,794 "

Owing to the development of the fisheries the market is quiet, with lower quotations, new non-freezing steam-refined quality being quoted at 179s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is 21s. 9d. per cwt. for March-April delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American for March-April delivery is also 15s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, London. Pearl starch for March-April shipment is 15s., ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 22s. on the spot, and American for March-April delivery is 20s., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 22s. to 25s. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for March-April delivery is 18s. 10½d. per cwt. White for March-April delivery is 18s. 7½d., ex store, London. Dutch farina is unchanged at 16s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and 15s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b.

DAMIANA LEAVES are easy at 11d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ERGOT is quiet, with Russian and/or Polish offering at from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot values are from 2s. 11d. to 3s.

GINGER.—West African is again higher, with spot sales at up to 40s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt., and March-April shipment at 41s. to 42s. c.i.f. Cochin washed rough is now 60s.; brownish Calicut, 62s. 6d.; Japanese, 60s. per cwt. Small Jamaica is 70s., and bold 100s. to 120s.

HENNA LEAVES.—Egyptian and/or Indian of good green quality is quoted at from 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

HONEY.—More business than usual was done after the auction last week, chiefly in Jamaica description of manufacturing grades at from 30s. to 32s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS is firm at 17s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 17s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

KOLA remains scarce at from 4½d. to 5d. per lb. for West Indian, and 5½d. for African quarters.

LIME JUICE.—Good West Indian is scarce, and if obtainable would be worth about 3s. 6d. per gallon.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Natural Russian is quoted at from £16 10s. to £17 per ton c.i.f.

LOBELIA HERB is easy at 9d. per lb. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM.—Under an increased demand lately home makers have been able to advance their terms somewhat, which vary from about 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb. for small

ingots and sticks, and quotations for powder are called 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MENTHOL is dull of sale at 15s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and for afloat sellers quote 14s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Arrivals for some time past from the Continent having been exceedingly light; this, combined with covering purchases by dealers and fresh inquiries from consumers, has resulted in a notable squeeze in spot terms to about £22 to £22 2s. 6d. per bottle, usual terms, and the position is somewhat artificial, although there has been no alteration in the attitude of Continental shippers. The f.o.b. price for Spanish from Alicante stands at £21 10s. A certain amount of business has been reported for the Far Eastern markets. So far as can be gathered there is not much offering on the spot, and it looks as though the market will remain in a stringent state over a certain period, while feeling the effect of the rationing policy which has been apparently adopted as regards the London market. New York has been a little more active, and business has been reported there on the basis of \$124 per bottle duty paid. U.K. imports for last month were only 79 bottles, making a total for the two months of 792 bottles, compared with 3,618 bottles for the same month last year. Re-exports for February were 729 bottles, making 898 bottles for two months.

OPIMUM is dearer at the source and spot holders are now asking 2s. 2d. per unit for usual Turkey druggists' quality analysing about 11.46 per cent. morphine. Opium valued at £5,400 has been imported in the name of the High Commissioner for India, also shipments have taken place from Turkey *via* France, valued at £1,450, and £560 worth from E. Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 23.—The sales during the past fortnight amount to 111 cases druggists' at from £T25 to £T30; five cases "softs" at £T31; and three Malatia at £T30. Arrivals were 1,487 druggists', 197 "softs," and 190 Malatia, making a total of 1,874 cases, against 2,754 cases for same period last year. The stocks held are now 752 druggists', 200 "softs," and 145 Malatia, which gives a total of 1,095, compared with 1,103 last year. Some important inquiries are still undischarged on the market. Holders are more exacting as a result of a storm and heavy snowfall. They maintain that the new crop has suffered much damage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—Sales during the last fortnight amounted to 91 cases druggists' at from £T25 to £T28 per oke; 29 cases "softs" at £T31 to £T34; and 24 cases Malatia at £T31 to £T33. The arrivals have been 1,495 druggists', 197 "softs," and 190 Malatia, making a total of 1,882 cases, against 2,761 last year. Stocks held are now 679 druggists', 171 "softs," and 119 Malatia, giving a total of 969 cases, compared with 1,016 last year. As predicted on the well-founded rumour of damage done to certain crops (although some orders have been executed) the market is much stronger.

ORANGE JUICE.—Italian in 90-gallon casks is quoted at 3s. 9d. per gallon.

ORRIS has been advancing at the source for some time past, and up to 42s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted for Florentine sorts. Spot value is about 41s. 6d.

PEPPER has been dull and easier, with fair black Singapore offering at 1s. 6½d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-May shipment 1s. 6d. c.i.f. d.w. is quoted. Lampong is 1s. 6d. spot, and the sales include March-May shipment at 1s. 5½d. and August-October at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 6½d. spot, and 174s. per cwt. c.i.f. for March-April shipment. Alleppy is 1s. 6½d. spot and 174s. c.i.f. White Muntok is quiet at 2s. 4d. per lb. on the spot; March-May shipment has been sold at 2s. 3¼d., and August-October at 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. c.i.f.

RUBBER is decidedly better, and is fully 1½d. per lb. higher on the week. At one time spot rose to 1s. 1½d., although at the close declined to 1s. 0¾d. The better tone is chiefly due to heavy covering orders from New York, and anticipation of sympathetic Government action regarding the restriction question. Deliveries last week were again substantial, and amounted to 2,857 tons, whilst arrivals were 1,970 tons, showing a further decrease of 887 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 61,033 tons, against 61,516 tons at the corresponding period last year. This continual decline in

stocks is a very healthy feature. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.), No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March 1s. 0¾d.; April/June, 1s. 1d.; July/September, 1s. 1¼d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Native Jamaica is firm at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to colour. Mexican is in little demand at 70s. per cwt. c.i.f.

SEEDS.—There is no improvement in the market, which remains extremely dull with prices unchanged. ANISE.—Spanish, 50s.; Levant, 34s.; and Russian, 32s. CANARY.—Mazagan is 14s. 6d. spot and 14s. c.i.f. for forward shipment; Saffi, 14s. spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 59s. spot; Morocco, 55s.; and forward shipment, 50s. c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Morocco remains at 47s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and new crop is quoted at 23s. c.i.f. June-July shipment and Russian is 39s. spot. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is 16s. 6d. to 17s. on the spot. HEMP.—Manchurian is 16s. 6d., and Chilian 17s. 6d. LINSEED is quiet; Mazagan is 20s. 6d. spot. MUSTARD.—English is 27s. on the spot. CARAWAY is firm at 38s. per cwt. c.i.f. for Dutch for prompt shipment.

SENEGA meets with a fair demand at fully 5s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

It is reported from primary markets (says a New York report dated March 1) that the demand during the past few months has taken a large portion of the stock still remaining unsold from the last crop, and these reports seem to indicate that there is likely to be practically nothing left on hand when new crop becomes available. The New York spot price has risen to \$1.30 per lb.

SHELLAC is dearer on spot, the value of usual standard orange TN quality being 182s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 10s.; fine orange is 210s. to 320s.; pure button, 220s.; and AC cakey, 195s. The sales of TN include March-April shipment at 156s. to 168s.; April-May at 154s. to 165s.; and May-June at 160s. to 163s. 6d. c.i.f. For delivery, the sales include March at 172s. to 180s.; May at 167s. 6d. to 182s.; August, 161s. to 175s. to 167s.

TARAXACUM is slow of sale, English offering at 65s. per cwt., and 65s. c.i.f. is also asked for German.

VANILLA.—The auction of 373 tins advertised to be held on March 21 has been postponed until March 28.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Carnauba is quiet on spot at 128s. for fatty grey, and shipment is easier at 124s. 6d. c.i.f. afloat; 122s. 6d. for forward shipment; chalky grey is lower at 129s. on the spot; nothing afloat is offered, and for shipment 123s. c.i.f. is quoted; other descriptions are unchanged. Japanese is steady at 84s. per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 79s. c.i.f. is quoted.

WITCH HAZEL EXT.—Genuine American, with 15 per cent. alcohol, is quoted at 9s. per Imperial gallon on the spot, and for shipment 5s. 9d. per Imperial gallon c.i.f. is quoted.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS has been so quiet of late that prices, generally speaking, show little change one way or another. The hand-to-mouth demand made on spot supplies does not lend itself to speculation involving much capital. Over the week Bourbon geranium is higher, nutmeg firmer, and bergamot slightly lower.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is remarkably steady, and the prices are unchanged at 2s. 5d. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT has declined still further this week, and is freely quoted at 21s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., though in one direction it is as low as 20s. 10d. The spot price also declined, and is about 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. for 37 to 38 per cent. l.a.

CASSIA.—The spot supplies of genuine are still fetching 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. owing to the scarcity. The adulterated oil is selling at from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, according to proportion of alcohol present. Positions forward are as unsatisfactory as formerly, and supplies only available on the vague specification of Hong-Kong analysis.

CEDARWOOD is unchanged at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f., and 1s. 2½d. in drums, and 1s. 4½d. in cases on the spot.

CITRONELLA.—The position is unchanged, with a continued shortage of Ceylon on the spot at 1s. 6d. per lb. The Java is still offered at 1s. 7d. per lb. on the spot.

COPAIBA is quoted at 2s. 9d. on the spot, and 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS is in little demand, B.P., 70 to 75 per cent. cineol offering at 1s. 11d. per lb. on the spot.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is higher on the spot at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. No forward quotations are available until

the extent of damage done by the recent cyclone is ascertained. Algerian remains firm at 12s. per lb. on the spot and 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS is unaltered at 8s. 1½d. on the spot and 7s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

GINGER is quoted at 20s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and 20s. per lb. c.i.f.

LEMON.—Sicilian sweet remains firm at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, with forward quotations ranging from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS is unchanged at 3s. 4d. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG has firmed a little, and is now 7s. to 7s. 2d. on the spot and 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Sicilian continues firm at from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and 11s. to 11s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—East Indian is unchanged, but steady at 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment, and 11s. per lb. on the spot.

PATCHOULI is quoted at 27s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese demethylised remains nominal, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. on the spot, and March-April shipment at 5s. 9d. c.i.f. The American market is reported firmer on the other side, and more business is reported on the spot at prices ranging from 14s. 3d. to 15s. per lb., according to quality and quantity. Forward quotations are also varied at from 13s. 6d. to 14s. 3d., or even higher. H.G.H. is quoted at 20s. on the spot.

SPEARMINT.—The spot shortage is still acute, and 20s. per lb. is asked. The forward quotation is 18s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—On the spot 14s. 9d. is quoted, and 14s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period March 14 to March 20 (inclusive):—Bergamot (Fr.), 7 cs.; cananga (Jv.), 2 cs.; citronella (Jv.) 22 cs., (Guat.) 3 dm.; eucalyptus (Sp.) 55 cs., (Aust.) 20 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 4 cs.; ginger-grass (Br. Ind.), 1 cs.; iris (Fr.), 5 cs.; juniper berry (Ger.), 2 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 5 cs.; lemon (U.S.) 3 cs., 3 dm., (Can.) 1 dm., (It.) 71 cs.; lime (U.S.), 10 cs.; linaloe (Mex.), 3 cs.; mandarin (It.), 1 cs.; orange (B.W.I.), 35 cs., (Fr.) 1 dm., (Sp.) 2 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 4 cs.; patchouli (Fr.), 2 cs.; pennyroyal (Sp.), 1 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 2 dm., (Jp.) 120 cs., (Fr.) 2 cs.; pine (Fr.) 2 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 2 dm.; spearmint (U.S.), 1 cs.; thyme (Sp.), 1 cs.; vetivert (Réun.), 2 dm.; wormseed (U.S.), 14 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THERE has been little change in conditions over the past week, the recent movements being maintained. Business has been on modest lines, but, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Citric and tartaric acids continue firm, although in no great demand. Fair-sized arrivals of these products have taken place from the Continent.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged, with offers on spot at from 1s 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN continues to be quoted at about 8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d. per lb.; market dull.

ASPIRIN is steady and moderately active: quoted from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., as to grade and quantity.

BARBITONE is none too steady on spot at about 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (f.f.c.) is quoted at 1s. 11d. per lb., in demijohns, and up to 2s. 3d. for small lots.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) continues in fair demand, with prices unchanged: from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., ex works, is quoted for quantities; small parcels, 2s. 2d.

BENZONAPHTHOL is quiet: five-kilo parcels on spot, 3s. per lb.

BROMIDES are unchanged with business limited: dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 11½d.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 7½d.; granular, 1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., from 1s. 10½d. per lb. for quantities, in cases. British makers' list prices: ammonium, from 2s.; potassium, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., in cwt. lots.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE is rather dearer at 1cs. per lb. CALCIUM LACTATE is meeting with a fair demand at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for quantities; small parcels, 1s. 2½d.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is unsettled, with some holders offering cwt. lots of duty-paid crystals at 3s. 2d. per lb.; smaller parcels up to 3s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Scarcity on spot seems to be the only subject to comment upon this week; small lots of foreign have been picked up at about 1s. 11½d. to 2s. per lb., less 5 per cent. The forward position is perhaps a shade easier, with offers for May in quantities on the market at 1s. 11d. landed. Buyers appear to be taking up as little as possible on account of the price.

COCAINE.—There is no further change in prices from those reported last week, and in view of the present low level of values further reduction is not likely.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) shows no change, with dealers quoting at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is fairly steady but quiet, dealers quoting at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE seems of little interest at the moment, dealers quoting at about 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE is unchanged, although prices are being cut fine for any important business: quoted from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity and grade.

HYDROQUINONE is steady and the call for supplies has been fairly good: quoted from 3s. 8d. for half-ton lots up to 4s. 9d. per lb. for 14-lb. parcels.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—The quoted price is maintained at about 2s. 8½d. per lb., in carboys, but sales are reported at less, some holders appearing to be anxious to clear before the key industry duty is removed.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is still slow of sale, with offers at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is still offering down to 9s. to 9s. 3d. in some quarters; sales would be difficult at anything higher except for small lots.

MILK SUGAR is quoted at 55s. per cwt. for B.P. powder.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady but quiet: quoted from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged, with quantities in carboys at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; small lots, in bottles, 1s. 3d.

PHENACETIN is meeting with a steady demand and prices are maintained at about 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. for fair quantities.

PHENAZONE is steadier, with the general price from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity; business has been fair.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is unchanged at the Convention prices of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb., although there may be outside sellers at slightly less.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is steady but very quiet so far as important business is concerned: dealers quote at 5d. per lb. for quantities, in drums; small parcels, 5½d.

RESORCIN is steady at about 3s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) remains very slow of sale: offered in quantities from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SALOL is maintained at last week's advanced rates of 2s. 4½d. per lb. for cwt. lots; small parcels, 2s. 5d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is bright, with prices steady at about 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. for quantities of foreign powder.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains quiet at about 7s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business continues limited, with quoted prices for quantities unchanged: crystals, from 1s. 8d.; powder, from 1s. 7d.; large crystals, about 1s. 9d.

SULPHONAL continues unsteady, with some holders offering quite small parcels at 6s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is unchanged, with quantities in kegs at 2s. 10d. per lb.; small parcels, 3s.

TARTARIC ACID is unchanged, with business reported small for the time of year: spot is maintained at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign (B.P.) crystals. Over 500 packages have arrived this week.

TERPIN HYDRATE continues to be offered by dealers at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., in quantities.

THYMOL.—There is no further alteration, but the tone continues unsteady: synthetic is offered at about 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN is unchanged at about 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per lb. for 100 per cent. from cloves, with special conditions for contracts.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 21.

THE industrial chemical market shows very little change on the week, business having been moderately good, but mostly for small quantities.

ACETIC ACID continues steady with about normal business: 50 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE is well maintained at last week's advance: B.G.S., £64 to £67 per ton, in drums, ex store.

ALUM is quiet: spot, lump, £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper forward in quantities.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has been fairly active, with small spot business, but prices are being cut very fine: quoted from 9d. to 11d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly cheaper for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is moving in fair quantities, with dealers' price for grey galvanising steady at £22 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC is fairly steady at £17 to £17 5s. for white Cornish, f.o.r. mines; demand is slow. Mexican high-grade is £17 5s. to £17 7s. 6d. c.i.f. Liverpool, and Belgian material is reported sold up to May.

COPPER SULPHATE is steady, but export business is not very active. Terms, however, are maintained on the basis of about £26 5s. to £26 15s. for casks, f.o.b., less 5 per cent., and to home users £27 10s. per ton upwards.

CREAM OF TARTAR is fully maintained at recent rates, with a fair inquiry: 99 to 100 per cent., foreign powder, 99s. to 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE is steady, with a fair business: 40 per cent. by volume, £37 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for large quantities to arrive.

FORMIC ACID continues in good call with prices firm at £46 to £46 10s. per ton, in carboys, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady on spot, with commercial quality at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; slightly cheaper for quantities to come forward.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL has been in better call, but prices are being cut fine: quoted on spot at 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per gallon, in drums, for quantities; slightly less forward.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate continues steady, with dealers doing fair business: spot, brown, £40 10s.; white, £42 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead is quoted by dealers at about £30 per ton, c.i.f.; white lead is steady under Convention prices; dry, £33; ground in oil, £35 per ton, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is unchanged and quieter: 50 per cent. Continental red seal, £20 per ton, in casks, ex store.

OXALIC ACID is firm: quantities from £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Convention prices are unchanged; business rather slow: spot, less than one ton, £36 15s.; one to five tons, £33 5s.; five to fifteen tons, £32 15s. per ton, in drums, ex store; c.i.f. prices 30s. per ton less in all cases.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE has been quiet, but dealers' prices are steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is not quite so firm, with offers from 2½d. to 3d. per lb. for quantities to come forward; spot, small parcels, 3¼d. to 3½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality remains quiet, with dealers quoting from 4½d. to 5d. per lb. for quantities in two-cwt. drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is moving in fair quantities at from 6½d. per lb. for yellow, in casks, ex store; small parcels, 7d.

SAL AMMONIAC is firm: dog-tooth crystals, £23 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SALTCAKE remains very quiet and unsteady: quoted at about £2 17s. 6d. per ton, in bulk quantities, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is firm and scarce on spot: dealers quote from £21 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is offering in quantities to come forward at about 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3¼d. per lb., ex store; market quiet.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues unchanged, with a fair business: dealers quote photographic pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs £15, and commercial lump at £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers quote pure crystals to home consumers on contract at £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is unchanged and slow of sale: 95 per cent., £11 5s.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE remains quiet and unchanged: 100 per cent. basis, £19 7s. 6d. per ton and 20s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN is steady but quieter of late: dealers quote quantities from 4½d. per lb., in casks; small spot parcels, 5d. per lb., ex store.

SULPHUR.—There is a fair demand at current prices. American crude is quoted £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. Refined is well held, with Sicilian flowers at £13 7s. 6d., refined ground at £12, and roll at £10 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—The market has been quiet and one or two products are slightly easier. Pitch remains slack. Cresylic acid is a point up on quotation. Naphthalene is dull and unsteady. ANILINE OIL is unchanged at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid; small parcels dearer. ANILINE SALT is steady at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL shows no change at 10d. per lb., carriage paid, for quantities. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS remain quiet, with the export price for 39° to 40° C. ice crystals at about 6½d. per lb., in drums with over-casks, f.o.b.; home trade for smaller lots about 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; crude 60's about 2s. 3d. per gallon, naked at works. CREOSOTE OIL shows no change, with business quiet: ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CRESYLIC ACID is slightly firmer, with 97 to 99 per cent. pale at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon, f.o.b., drums extra; darker grades at cheaper prices. NAPHTHALENE remains quiet and unsteady at about £17 per ton for flakes or balls, in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL is meeting with fair business: spot, £45 per

ton, in drums, ex store; slightly cheaper forward. PYRIDINE remains slow of sale and nominal at about 6s. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL continues unchanged: commercial 90's, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; pure, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon at works. XYLOL is dull: commercial, about 1s. 5d.; pure, about 1s. 9d. per gallon, at works. PITCH has remained very slow, with the season ending: quoted prices are unchanged from 57s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

QUIET markets continue in most directions, but prices are fairly well maintained. Palm oils are a little down on the week. Linseed has advanced, while turpentine has fallen back a point. ACID OILS are quiet, with values about level: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s.; groundnut, 31s. 6d.; soya, 27s. 9d. spot. CASTOR is unchanged on a quiet market: pharmaceutical, 51s.; first pressings, 46s.; second pressings, 43s. per cwt. on the spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Quoted prices have advanced, but the market is quiet: deodorised, spot, 47s. 6d.; Ceylon, 42s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 52s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON continues quiet and unchanged: deodorised, 44s.; common edible, 43s.; soap-making, 40s.; crude, 37s. 9d. spot. GROUNDNUT.—Deodorised in barrels is steady at about 48s.; crude Oriental, 43s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steady but quiet: deodorised, 45s.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. PALM has been quiet most of the week, and prices for all grades are slightly easier, closing unsteady: Lagos, 33s. 4½d.; softs, 33s. 3d.; mediums, 33s. 3d.; hards, 33s. 1½d.; bleached, 36s. spot. RAPE is still quiet but steadier: refined, 46s.; crude, 44s. 6d. spot. SOYA shows a slight recovery, but still dull: deodorised, 39s.; crude, 35s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices for all positions have advanced on the week. On spot, 29s.; March, 28s.; March-April, 28s. 3d.; May-August, 29s. 3d.; September-December, 30s. 3d. Boiled oil, on spot, 32s. 9d. Huil, on spot, 29s. 3d.; March, 29s. 3d.; April, 29s. 4½d.; May-August, 29s. 7½d.; September-December, 30s. 9d. TURPENTINE is steady, partly due to reports that crop operations will not start before mid-April. The tone on Wednesday was a little easier, however, with spot at 40s. 3d., April at 40s. 9d., and May-June at 40s. 9d. Deliveries for last week were good at 2,077 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 21,523 barrels, comparing with 29,792 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks fell to 47,610 barrels, comparing with 46,887 barrels same date last year. RESIN.—With American stocks again reduced to a considerable extent, steadiness has been maintained in market conditions. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America stand as follows:—B to D 18s. 4½d. to 19s. 3d., E to F 19s. 9d. to 20s., G 20s. 3d., K to N 20s. 7½d. to 21s. 10½d., W.G. 22s. 6d., and W.W. 23s. 9d. Terms for delivery ex wharf show a premium of 1½d. to 3d. per cwt., according to grade. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels is easier on a slow market at 74s. per cwt. on the spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—There is little change to report. Business continues on very modest lines, with quoted prices in most cases easy. BENZOL continues unchanged and steady: crude 65s. 9d. to 10d.; standard motor, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon, in tank wagons, ex works. FUEL OIL shows no change; 950 gravity, £3 12s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax is steady at 2d. to 4d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags: scale is quoted for shipment at about £17 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports. PARAFFIN OILS continue unchanged throughout: American standard white, 10½d.; water white, 11½d. per gallon, in barrels; Roumanian white kerosene, 5d. to 5½d. ex tank; 5½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 9½d. per gallon, barrels free. American water-white kerosene, 5½d. to 6d.; 6½d. and 10d. per gallon respectively. WHITE OILS are unchanged and remain quiet: special No. 1, £24 2s. 6d.; No. 2, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £19 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS remain slow, and prices are easier: 90/160, 9½d. to 10d.; heavy 90/190, 9½d. to 10d. per gallon, naked at works, in large quantities. PETROLEUM JELLIES are steady, with more business moving: white to snow white, £40 10s. to £52; amber and yellow, £19 to £24; dark stiff green, £12 per ton, ex wharf, barrels free. LUBRICATING OILS.—There is no special feature to comment upon: spot prices are unchanged, with the market quiet: pales, £9 17s. 6d. to £22; reds, £11 to £21 15s.; dark cylinders, £12 to £23 5s.; filtered cylinders, £13 7s. 6d. to £29 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London; lower prices for tank lots.

NEW SEASON'S COD-LIVER OIL.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., announce that the first consignment of 1928 cod-liver oil has been received from the company's Lofoten factory. The laboratory report, a copy of which has been sent to us, states that the oil is good as regards taste, but deeper in colour than usual. The vitamin A test is stronger than usual for Norwegian oil.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Disallowed Health Insurance Items

SIR,—As secretary to the Portsmouth Pharmaceutical Committee, may I point out that "Xrayser III," in his observations on Portsmouth in your issue of March 17, is not quite correct? The actual facts are that a list of eighteen proprietary articles (seventeen of them very much borderline preparations) had been submitted to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees by the Pricing Office for a decision as to whether they should be regarded as foods or drugs. Only one of these items was non-proprietary—pancreatin—the others being such articles as Virol, Vitmar, Ovaltine, etc. Apart from this particular list, there is no restriction on what can reasonably be considered drugs.—Faithfully yours,

F. H. RUOFF.

Portsmouth.

Dispensing Charges

SIR,—I read recently in your columns that one expects to pay more for anything in Princes Street, Edinburgh, than in the neighbourhood of Leith Docks. My experience is that the public do not reason in this way. The average person's mind considers that the prescription is, or should be, the same wherever it is dispensed, and therefore the price should be the same as well. So much is this idea ingrained in some people that on one occasion when I was managing a business abroad I had a strenuous quarter of an hour with a lady who was highly indignant because we had charged her sixpence more for a mixture than she had been accustomed to pay for it at a company shop, the nearest branch of which was two thousand miles away. I managed eventually to get the better of the argument by pointing out that we had given her three months' credit, which I was sure she did not get at the business she mentioned. There is, however, this difficulty always present with us; it is seldom that two pharmacists charge identically the same price for a script, and this difference is more accentuated to-day than it was when flat-rate pricing was the rule. The universal adoption of a list such as the *C. & D.* Retail Price List would make for uniformity, but we should still have the other trouble, the odd man who always charges a few pence less to go one better than his competitors. One thing, however, we ought all to agree to—to charge a fee for dispensing household recipes; sometimes they take as much trouble and time as dispensing a prescription. Again, a pharmacy in a good neighbourhood should take in more scripts than one in a poorer district where the doctors do their own dispensing, and therefore there should be a larger and more regular turnover in the dispensing department. To the small man dispensing is an item which takes him away from his counter, and is in reality an interference with his day's work, so that he should always charge as much as his more expensive neighbour if he is to get an adequate profit.

Faithfully yours,

DENARIUS (19/3).

Troublesome Regulations

SIR,—Without going so far as to say that the labelling of poison percentages is a piece of sublime foolery, as one of your correspondents considers it (*C. & D.*, March 17, p. 363), I think that it was a species of unwanted legislation which has only resulted in another harassing item of work being added to the chemist's complicated duties. It can convey nothing to the purchaser of a few pennyworth of "All Fours," to read on the label that the ingredients contain so much per cent. of laudanum B.P. and paregoric B.P., nor would the average customer be able to work out the correct dose from the particulars given. In labelling poisons an exemption was granted for preparations in the B.P. or B.P.C. providing the letters are added to the title indicating which product is supplied,

but what is to be done with such a thing as glycer. acid. carbol? The B.P. name for this in English is glycerin of phenol; to put this on the label would mean that the customer would bring it back under the impression that he had been supplied with the wrong article, and one cannot very well label it "Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici B.P." Then we come to the question of a thing like oxalic acid, which is a scheduled poison, but is not in the text of B.P., only in the appendix; is this entitled to any initials? Another source of trouble which had not been foreseen is the one mentioned by Mr. Rutherford Hill, in Glasgow (p. 355), where a customer with a D.D.A. script moved to another town and took the script, which was to be repeated, with him; the second chemist to whom it was presented was informed that he could not dispense it. This brings to mind an order for two mixtures on one script, one being an ordinary mixture and the other coming under the D.D.A., what is the chemist to do? Apparently he has to cut the prescription in halves and retain the "dangerous" half for two years.—Yours truly,

RETAINED (20/4).

The Psychology of Smell

SIR,—I have read with great interest your leading article on "Smell," and you evidently have your nose in that most interesting subject. It is surprising how seldom the importance of smell is recognised, in fiction for example, although occasionally in some of the more imaginative novels there is evidence that the writers have some idea of its psychological importance. Speaking from recollection, I think Havelock Ellis, in his "Psychology of Sex" and elsewhere, deals seriously with smell. . . .

Yours faithfully,

D. M. WATSON.

Dublin.

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Gelatinous Glycerophosphate Mixture

SIR,—With regard to your correspondent's letter on "A Gelatinous Glycerophosphate Mixture" (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 331), we have noted this trouble for many years past. It occurs with some makers' products—notably a well-known West End proprietary syrup. We got over the difficulty by suggesting to the prescribers the use of sp. chlorof. 5ij. to an 3viij. mixture. The cause appears to be due to some type of fungoid growth in the syrup, which develops in about two days after being mixed with aq. dest.—Yours truly,

DAVID A. EVANS (Steele & Marsh).

Bath.

Antikamnia and Aspirin

SIR,—We should be glad to know the best way of dispensing the following mixture:—

Aspirin.	...	...	...	5j.
Potas. iodid.	...	...	...	3j.
Antikamniae	...	...	...	3j.
Syr. pruni virg.	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. menth. pip.	...	...	ad	3viij.

Yours truly,

L. J. H.

[Antikamnia contains alkali and is therefore incompatible with aspirin; when the two are mixed together in presence of water a brisk effervescence of carbon dioxide is observed. The prescriber should be informed of the incompatibility. If the change is regarded as therapeutically unimportant the mixture may be dispensed as follows:—Powder the antikamnia and the aspirin and rub down with four fluid drachms of the peppermint water; set aside for fifteen minutes for the reaction to take place; add one fluid ounce of mucilage of tragacanth, mix well, add two fluid ounces of peppermint water and transfer to the bottle. Add the potassium iodide dissolved in two fluid ounces of peppermint water, then the syrup, and make up to volume. Label "Shake the bottle." The aspirin is partly dissolved as sodium acetylsalicylate, and the insoluble portions of the powders suspend quite readily.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Cynuro (21/83).—PEANUT OIL.—This is a synonym for arachis oil, or groundnut oil, which is now extensively used as a substitute for olive oil.

Nemo (9/2).—PILE OINTMENT.—The appearance of this ointment recalls that of cocoa butter, and probably contains this mixed with a base of the tallow type or other easily saponifiable fat. It contains no lanolin and no paraffin. All search for an active medicinal agent has failed, but the sample was too small to allow of an exhaustive analysis. It yields no ash, contains nothing which is insoluble in chloroform, and nothing which reacts with ferric salts. Various other tests also failed to detect anything. The ointment has a faint odour of lavender, and this may be the reputed remedy.

C. D. (21/2).—URIC ACID SOLVENT.—This preparation consists of a 4 per cent. solution of magnesium sulphate, coloured apparently with caramel, and smelling strongly of peppermint.

A. M. N. (Czechoslovakia) (26/2).—The following are the formulas for which you ask:—

<i>Sulphur Tablets</i>	<i>Anticonstipation Pills</i>
Precipitated sulphur 150 gm.	Ext. cascarr. sag. ... gr. i.
Acid potassium tartrate ... 30 gm.	Ext. nucis vom. ... gr. i.
Sugar ... 275 gm.	Ext. bellad. vir. ... gr. i.
Gum acacia ... 30 gm.	Pulv. ipecac. ... gr. s.
Tincture of orange 30 c.c.	Podoph. resin. ... gr. s.
Mucilage of gum acacia ... 30 c.c.	Ft. pil.
Divide into 500 tablets	
Dry them at a moderate temperature.	

Paintbox (29/2).—Cake paints are made of coloured China clay, the binder being generally either glue or gum acacia.

Rock Stirling (2/3).—VETERINARY EMBROCATION.—The following formula is from "Veterinary Counter Practice":—

Oil. tereb. ...	3xvj.
Camph. ...	3i.
Sapon. mol. ...	5ij.
Aq. dist. ...	5ij.

Mix the soap with the water; dissolve the camphor in the turpentine; mix the two, and bring down to the required consistency with water.

J. L. P. (2/3).—Examples of the formulas for which you ask are as follows:—

<i>Shaving Soap</i>	<i>White Windsor Soap</i>
Tallow ... 100 lb.	Tallow ... 20 lb.
Coconut oil ... 20 lb.	Coconut oil ... 20 lb.
Soda lye (71° Tw.) 52 lb.	Soda lye (38° B.) ... 20 lb.
Potash lye (60° Tw.) 8 lb.	Saponify and perfume with:—
The soap can be made by the cold process, i.e., the caustic lye is added to the melted fats and the mixture allowed to stand a few days.	Lavender oil ... 4 oz.
	Cumin oil ... 4 oz.
	Citronella oil ... 14 drs.
	Cassia oil ... 3½ oz.

G. N. (10/3).—BOTTLE-CAPPING SOLUTION.—You could try the addition of a small quantity of castor oil to your formula to give it elasticity, and zinc oxide to render the solution opaque, but it is probable you would obtain much better results with either of the following formulas:—

I	II
Gelatin sheet (cut small) ... 5ij.	Pyroxylin ... 5 parts
Glycerin ... 3vj.	Acetone ... 50 parts
Glue size ... 3iv.	Benzene ... 20 parts
Amyl acetate ... 4ij.	Amyl acetate ... 25 parts
Colour ... q.s.	The appropriate colour is given with a spirit soluble aniline dye. The caps can be made by using test tubes as formers.
Soak the gelatin in cold water for ten minutes; dissolve on a water bath, then add colour and amyl acetate. Dip while warm.	

Legal Queries

G. C. (21/3).—Pulv. ipecac. co. comes within Part I of the Poisons Schedule; consequently, when sold in the ordinary way the usual entries must be made in the poison-book.

A. V. (20/3).—Goodwill is calculated on the length of time of establishment of the business and the probability that the new owner will retain the regular business. The true factor is one, two or three years' purchase of the true net profits which are the investment value. You will find further particulars in the *C. & D.* (Commercial Compendium), September 18, 1926, p. 495.

K. H. (21/2) is in occupation of a combined shop and dwelling house, the lease of which has just expired. His landlord now proposes to increase the rent from £30 to £50. Is he entitled to do so? [It would appear that "K. H." is entitled to the protection of the Rent Restriction Acts, in which case before increasing the rent the landlord must serve upon "K. H." a form showing exactly upon what basis the increase is justified. Even if the landlord is responsible for the repairs and pays the rates the increase seems considerable; but without particulars of the pre-war rent and other circumstances it is impossible to say whether it is justified. The property may, of course, have become decontrolled, in which case the rent may be increased without restriction. "K. H." should consult a solicitor.]

J. F. (15/3) occupies a house and shop at the back of which there is a yard which is separated, at the end, by an eight-foot wall from a similar yard belonging to a boot repairer. The boot repairer has in his yard a workshop containing a stove upon which he appears to burn leather and other rubbish, and objectionable fumes from this stove are constantly being blown into "J. F.'s" kitchen and bedrooms. Is this a matter for the local sanitary authorities, or how should "J. F." proceed in order to deal with the matter? [Unless the fumes interfere with the comfort of so many people as to amount to a public nuisance the local authority will not interfere, and "J. F.'s" only remedy is to take legal proceedings against the boot repairer for an injunction and damages. However, unless the nuisance is considerable the Court will not interfere. We advise "J. F." to consult a solicitor.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1878

Dr. Squibb on Hydrobromic Acid

Dr. Squibb, whose industry seems untrifling, has sent us a note on hydrobromic acid, a remedy which is coming into general use. He states that the indefinite strength in which it is produced is a hindrance to its successful application, and he proposes, therefore, an acid of constant and known percentage. He particularly recommends hydrobromic acid containing 34 per cent. of bromine which represents the bromine of the potassium bromide in the proportion of about two to one; hence the quantity of such an acid equal to the bromine of 20 grains of potassium bromide would be 40 grains, a very convenient relation to be remembered. The formula and process are as follows:—

Potassium bromide ...	6 parts
Sulphuric acid, s.g. at 15.6° C. = 60° F. 1.838, at 25° C. = 77° F. 1.828 ...	7 parts
Water ...	9 parts

Add to the sulphuric acid 1 part of the water and cool the mixture. Then dissolve the potassium bromide in 6 parts of the water by means of heat, supplying the loss of water by evaporation during the heating. Pour the diluted sulphuric acid slowly into the hot solution with constant stirring, and set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours that the sulphate of potassium may crystallise. Pour off the liquid into a retort, break up the crystalline mass, transfer it to a funnel, and having drained the crystals, drop slowly upon them 2 parts of the water so as to displace and wash out the acid liquid. Add the liquid thus drained off and washed out to that in the retort, and distil the whole nearly to dryness, or until nothing further distils off by moderate heating. The distillate will weigh about 10 parts, and should contain about 37 per cent. of hydrobromic acid.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Oils, Characteristics.—The term "oil" is applied to an immense number of commercial products, and anyone dealing with such products knows whether a given one is an "oil" or not. But a scientific definition of an oil is quite impossible, as many of the characters of an oil are common to bodies which are certainly not commonly known as oils. The principal feature which is common to all oils is that they are substantially insoluble in water. For practical purposes oils may be classified as: (1) Fatty or fixed oils; (2) essential or volatile oils; and (3) mineral or petroleum oils.

(1) The term "fatty" or "fixed oil" is used as a convenient nomenclature in order to distinguish between ordinary vegetable and animal oils and fats and the volatile mineral and essential oils. There is no marked distinction between fats and oils, the former being reduced to an oily condition by the application of heat, whilst the latter are converted into solid fats by a sufficient degree of chilling. Their chemical compositions are of a similar nature, consisting for the most part of compounds of glycerin with various acids, known as "fatty acids." Lard, for example, consists of glycerides, with solid fatty acids (stearic and palmitic acid), and with a lesser proportion of liquid fatty acids (oleic and linolic acids). Olive oil has, as its main constituent, a liquid fatty acid—oleic acid—with only a small proportion of solid fatty acids. In other oils other liquid fatty acids occur, while in other solid fats, especially those of the vegetable kingdom, glycerides of other solid fatty acids are important ingredients. The waxes differ from the ordinary oils and fats in that they consist of compounds of various fatty acids with alcohols other than glycerin. The various oils and fats are distinguished from each other mainly by the separation and properties of these various fatty acids and their compounds. The fixed oils and fats cannot be evaporated at ordinary atmospheric pressure without decomposition, and on heating they do not give off inflammable vapours until a decomposition temperature is reached. In boiling with a solution of soda or potash, oils and fats undergo a slow decomposition, termed saponification, and form soaps of varying degrees of hardness. Vegetable oils possess pronounced differences in the manner in which they form a dry skin on exposure to the air in a thin film, these differences being mainly dependent on the nature of the fatty acids. Linseed oil dries very quickly, and is regarded as the type of *drying oils*; cottonseed is exceedingly slow to dry and belongs to the group known as *semi-drying oils*. The *non-drying oils* are those which remain practically unaltered by exposure to the air, such as olive and almond oils. The vegetable oils may be classified as under:—(1) Non-drying oils; (2) semi-drying oils; (3) drying oils; and (4) vegetable fats. The animal oils and fats may be classified as follows:—(1) Solid body fats; (2) milk fats; (3) animal oils; and (4) fish and marine animal oils. The waxes (both animal and vegetable) form a third main group.

(2) The term "essential oil" is used as a group name for a class of volatile substances occurring in various parts of plants. The name is a survival from the old days of alchemy when every substance was supposed to contain some essence or active volatile principle from which its properties were derived. To-day the name is applied to scent-bearing, oily products of vegetable origin, the majority of which can be distilled without decomposition at normal atmospheric pressure. These oils form the basis of the scents of flowers and the fragrances of spices. An aromatic plant may be completely freed from its characteristic odour by the extraction of its essential oil. Essential oils are secreted in various parts of the plants. Scented flowers, such as the

rose, contain most of it in the petals of the flowers. In spice-producing plants the chief deposit may be found in the fruits, bark or leaves, while in some cases the oil is distributed in a varying degree throughout the whole plant. Apparently the function of the essential oil may be for the purpose, *inter alia*, of attracting insects bearing fertilising pollen to its unfertilised blooms. Recent experiments carried out in France have disclosed that in the case of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthia*) at an early period the roots were devoid of oil and that the leaves contained more oil than the stem. The proportion of oil in the whole plant then increased steadily up to the flowering period, when the leaves had doubled their content. In the later stages of flowering the oil in the root increased, while that in the rest of the plant decreased. As a result of these experiments it appears that in order to obtain a maximum yield of essential oil from the leaves of such perennial plants, it is best to retard the period of flowering as long as possible and, at any rate, to distil the oil before flowering time.

(3) Crude petroleum oil is obtained from fissures in oil-bearing strata, from water springs, by digging pits or by sinking wells. Usually it is a light yellow or dark-coloured liquid with an unpleasant smell. Its chemical composition is a mixture of impure compounds of carbon and hydrogen, termed hydrocarbons, boiling at various temperatures. For this reason the oil may be separated in different fractions by distillation, the heavier fractions being used for lubrication purposes, while the lighter are used for oil engines and lighting purposes. To this class also belong the solid petroleum products, such as paraffin wax, and the natural gas that accompanies the petroleum. Crude petroleum has numerous drawbacks as a lamp oil, and it was discovered that by distillation of the crude oil and separation of the most suitable fractions a more satisfactory product was yielded. It was not until 1820 that iron stills were erected at Baku for commercial distillation, and not till 1850 was American oil so treated. This latter product was first marketed under the style of "carbon oil," this being produced in the plant which had been originally erected for the distillation of shale and coal. At first these oils found a ready market, but as they still contained impurities which caused an objectionable smell when burning, and also charred the wicks, their advance in popular favour soon suffered a severe check. This was overcome by chemical treatment of the refined oil. In the refining process the crude oil is first distilled in vast iron cylinders under heat, and the resultant vaporised products are conducted through long coils of pipes, which are chilled outside by a constant flow of cold water. In these pipes the vapours are converted back to a liquid state, and the distillates issuing therefrom are collected in various receivers. Under the "intermittent" process of distillation the oil is distilled under successively increasing temperatures, while, under the "continuous" process, the oil is pumped through a series of stills each having an ascending temperature over its predecessor. After light petroleum oils of the naphtha type have been distilled over, the temperature is raised, and the distillate, now consisting of burning oils, passes into another container. After the bulk of this fraction has been collected, the "cracking" process comes into use. By this the next portion of the distillate is allowed to fall back into the still, which has been previously heated to a somewhat higher temperature. The result of this is to decompose into less dense compounds the denser oils intermediate between those of the burning and lubricating types, and to allow them to pass over into the condenser with the character of an oil of the burning type. After all the possible lamp oil has been obtained, the distillation is stopped and the residual tar is transferred to another still, where the whole is fractionated into heavy oils, paraffin wax and a final residue of tar and coke. Another method, by which a greater proportion of lubricating oil may be obtained, is to carry out the above process up to the "cracking" stage. The distillate is then carried into a second receiver, and as it has not been decomposed by falling back into the hot still, it will consist of denser oils of the lubricating type. This process, which is aided by superheated steam, leaves a far greater residue than the other process, which is subsequently worked up into heavy lubricating

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oils, paraffin wax and coke. The distillates obtained by these processes still require much purification before they can be marketed. All sulphur must be absolutely eliminated from petroleum distillates. This may be effected by treatment first with sulphuric acid, then with caustic soda, and finally with litharge. Usually the light fraction, consisting of naphtha, is chemically treated and then redistilled in a steam-heated still, and by this means separated into "gasoline," "commercial naphtha," and "benzene." The kerosene fraction from the first distillation requires a considerable amount of purification before it can be sold as a lamp oil. The heavier fractions from the first distillation are worked up into lubricating oils, and, after purification, they are bleached, filtered and graded. The lightest oils are known as "spindle oils," and the heaviest are termed "heavy machine oils." Apart from oils prepared by distillation, a certain quantity of lubricating oil is also made from special kinds of crude petroleum by a process known as "sunning," which is an evaporation process. The residues left after the final distillation are distilled at a high temperature in special steel stills, whereby paraffin wax in a fairly pure state is obtained, and a pitch or asphaltum residue. The wax is then freed from water and cooled in ammonia refrigerators, causing it to solidify, after which as much as possible of its oil content is expressed by means of a filter-press. The proportion of these different purified products varies considerably with the treatment and the composition of the crude petroleum. An oil may yield anything from 20 to 80 per cent. of lamp oils.

Oil Seeds.—The oleaginous seeds or kernels are freed from mechanical impurities, such as stones, sand, grit, etc., by sieves, and then converted into a pulpy mass or meal by grinding or crushing. Numerous types of machines acting on various principles are employed for this purpose, and it is not necessary to deal with the multitude of methods employed. The analytical control of the process in the main is concerned with the estimation of oil or fat contained in the raw material—oleaginous seeds—and the determination of oil remaining in the expressed cakes. For this purpose a sample of not less than 100 gm. should be drawn. The sample is prepared for analysis by careful disintegration, followed by exhaustion with ether or petroleum ether, using an extracting apparatus. The disintegration of the seeds requires great care, or else considerable quantities of oil may remain in the meal. In the case of seeds containing large amounts of oils and fats, it is wise to break up the mass roughly at first, and to extract a portion only of the oil or fat, then to triturate the partially extracted mass with sand and finally exhaust completely. This process is of special use in the case of copra, palm kernel and other seeds containing over 50 per cent. of oil or fat. If ether is used, the material must be dried prior to extraction. The drying of seeds or cakes containing drying oils, such as linseed and linseed cake, needs a degree of care. If the cakes have been dried at too high a temperature, brown resinous extracts are yielded. If petroleum ether or carbon tetrachloride be employed, the drying may be omitted. The following tables give some information of the proportion of neutral oil to be expected:—

Seeds	100 parts contain		Free fatty acids in total fat
	Free fatty acids	Total fat	
Rapo (<i>Brassica rapa</i>) ..	0.42	37.75	1.10
Cabbage (<i>Brassica campestris</i>) ..	0.32	41.22	0.77
Poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>) ..	3.20	46.90	6.66
Earthnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) ..			
(a) Seed ..	1.91	46.09	4.15
(b) Husks ..	1.91	4.43	43.10
Sesame (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>) ..	2.21	51.59	4.59
Castor (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) ..	1.21	46.32	2.52
Palm nut (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>) ..			
with 6 per cent. of husks ..	4.19	49.16	8.53
Copra (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) ..	2.98	67.40	4.42

Cakes	Number of samples	100 parts contain		Free fatty acids in total fat
		Free fatty acids	Total fat	
Rape ..	6	0.93	8.81	10.55
Poppyseed ..	10	5.66	9.63	58.89
Earthnut ..	20	1.42	7.65	18.62
Sesame ..	15	6.15	15.44	40.29
Palm nut ..	38	1.47	10.39	14.28
Coconut ..	5	1.31	13.11	10.51
Linseed ..	2	0.75	8.81	9.75
Castor ..	10	1.27	6.53	20.07

The total fat was obtained by extraction with petroleum ether and the free fatty acids by titration with alkali, and were calculated as oleic acid. The oils from the second and third pressings are richer in fatty acids, but still a large proportion remains in the cakes. Generally speaking, impure cakes show a higher acidity than pure cakes, and high acidity in pure cakes is usually due to bad condition. The following table gives the figures for uncrushed seeds:—

Uncrushed seeds	Moisture Per cent.	Oil Per cent.	Fatty acids in 100 parts of oil
Linseed (13 samples)	6.3	39.7	1.30
Cotton seed (6 ")	9.8	21.3	7.4 { 3.6 lowest 12.6 highest
Rape seed (4 ")	5.8	39.5	0.81 { 0.15 lowest 1.15 highest
Ravison rape (6 ")	7.7	25.4	0.90 { 0.50 lowest 1.87 highest
Jamba rape (2 ")	7.1	25.7	2.4
Niger seed ..	7.3	38.0	0.9
Sunflower seed ..	6.2	29.2	1.9

"Old Style."—With the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in several European countries in or soon after 1582, and the consequent suppression of ten calendar days, it frequently became necessary, for business and similar purposes, to state whether a given date was reckoned according to the old style ("O.S.") or the new ("N.S."). The nations adopting the reform also changed the day for commencing the year from March 25 to January 1. In France this change of New Year's Day had been made as early as 1563. In England and Scotland the Gregorian style of dating was not adopted till 1752. (See Calendar.)

Oleander.—The oleander is a small shrub, *Nerium Oleander*, L. belonging to the nat. ord. *Apocynaceæ*, which grows wild in Algiers, Italy, and the South of France, and is cultivated in gardens in the South of Europe for the beauty of its flowers. The plant is often grown in tubs along the quays of seaside towns in the Riviera. The flowers are rose coloured or white, and arranged in large cymes. It has opposite or whorled leaves resembling somewhat those of the bay whence the French name *laurier rose*. The name *Nerium* indicates that it is a lover of moisture, as it grows at the side of stony streams. The leaves have long been utilised in Europe as a parasiticide. In this country the tincture of the fresh leaves, gathered when the plant begins to flower, is used in homœopathic medicine. It is also considered to be of some use in epilepsy. An allied species (*N. odoratum*, Sol.) was examined by H. G. Greenish (Pharmaceutical Journal, 1881, 23-4-1881), who extracted from it two bitter principles, one soluble in chloroform, but little soluble in water, which he named *neriodorin*, and another very soluble in water but little soluble in chloroform, which he named *neriodorein*, both being powerful heart poisons. In Algeria (*Nerium Oleander*), Dubigadoux and Durieu found a substance which was proved to be identical with *strophanthin* (Year Book of Pharmacy, 1899, p. 139).

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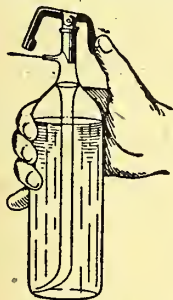
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HANDSOME PROFIT.**

**SURE
REPEATER.**

EFFERVESCENT SALINES, CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, BLOOD MIXTURE, CHEMICAL FOOD,
EASTON'S SYRUP, SYRUP OF FIGS, PEROXIDE, LYSOL, &c.

Prices on application.

ROBERT BLACKIE

(Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor of the World-famed "SPUN" OINTMENTS),

Telephone:
HOP 2422
(2 lines)

SHEN WORKS, Tower Bridge Rd., LONDON, S.E.1

Telegrams:
"USHENSPUNA"
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1772 HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity, by

Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peters, Manchester.

And is sold in bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name.

Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia."

New York: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., William Street.

PRICE, 2s 9d

Paris: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO., 5, Rue de la Paix.

"KISSENGA" PINE NEEDLE BATHS

The original Pine Needle Baths containing extract of Pine from the famous Pine Forests of Bavaria. WELL ADVERTISED. PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

2/6 per box containing 6 capsules } Subject to Wholesale Discount
4/6 " " 12 " " of 33 1/2 %

Supplies can be obtained from Wholesalers or from the Sole Agents:

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, Ltd., Craven House, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

OSBORNE'S MIXTURE for EPILEPSY

3/- and 5/-.

THROUGH ALL
WHOLESALEERS.

"JAMES OSBORNE" MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS

24 ST. JOHN STREET, ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE

DISPLAY IT IN YOUR WINDOWS!

At this time of the year—when coughs, colds, influenza and bronchial troubles are so prevalent—the demand for Licoricine is at its greatest. Tie up with our advertising by displaying it in your windows, on your counter and on your shelves. Free display material sent on request. If you are out of stock—order now either direct or through your wholesale house and get your share of this business.

Licoricine

ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Prices 10½d., 1s. 3d. and 3s.

MANDALL & Co., Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne

TERMS

10½d. size, 8/6 per doz.

1/3 " 12/- "

3/- " 27/- "

Less 5% dis. on £6 orders.

10½d. size, 8/1 per doz.

1/3 " 11/5 "

3/- " 25/8 "

Carriage paid on orders of
and over.

M.R.P.....2s. 6d. per bottle.

M.W.P.....20s. per doz. net.



DERMALAC is a delicately perfumed almond toilet lotion, exquisite in its character and quality. It is prepared with the same care and passes through the same stringent analytical controls as all P., D. & Co. products. So far as the best endeavours of P., D. & Co. can make it, Dermalac is perfect.

In the matter of recompense to the pharmacist in return for stocking and selling it, Dermalac brings adequate compensation; and, if the interest in the lotion be sufficiently active to induce the purchase of even so small a quantity as one dozen, special terms can be secured. Particulars of these can be obtained from the Parke, Davis & Co. representative or direct from 50 Beak Street, London, W.1.

Dermalac

Almond Lotion

BELTONA

THE NEW TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT, COLITIS AND ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS.

The following Testimonial proves what Beltona will do:—

TO BELTONA LIMITED,

GENTLEMEN,
Received bottle safely.

RESULT: Jan. 9th. Helpless in bed with Fibrositis
Jan. 10th. Rheumatism in both feet
Jan. 11th.
Jan. 12th.

GEORGE DAWSON,
Landscape and Portrait Painter,
7 DUNN STREET, DALMUIR.

Jan. 13th. Bottle received, eased pain
Jan. 14th. Pain away, swelling away, out of bed

Yours truly,
GEORGE DAWSON.

WONDERFUL!!!

P.S.—You can use this testimonial in full.

Earn the thanks of your Customers by recommending BELTONA.

IT WON'T LET YOU DOWN

Very liberal terms for Small Display Parcel.

Particulars on request.

BELTONA LTD., HIGH STREET, HODDESDON, HERTS.

Stocked by all the Principal Wholesalers.

Supplies for Australia can be obtained from Mr. C. E. BERGLIN, 419 Upper Edward Street, Brisbane, Australia.
Supplies for the Irish Free State can be obtained from Mr. VICTOR E. HANNA, M.P.S.I., 69/70 Lower Mount Street, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Supplies for India can be obtained from Messrs. PARK SUPPLIES Co., P.O. Box 621, Bombay.

Supplies for South Africa can be obtained from Messrs. MACDONALD, ADAMS & Co., Ltd., Chemists, Johannesburg.

TESTOGAN

FOR MEN.

THELYGAN

FOR WOMEN.

*A Proven Efficient Remedy
(Formula of Dr. Iwan Bloch)*

INDICATED IN

**Impotence and Insufficiency
of the Hormones.**

CAVODENT TOOTH PASTE

Made with Milk of Magnesia.

BISMOLAN SUPPOSITORIES AND OINTMENT.

For the Treatment of Haemorrhoids.

ATOCIN TABLETS

for Rheumatism,
Gout, etc.

For literature and other information apply to

CAVENDISH CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

137 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

THERMAL

LINIMENT

A very warm and stimulating Liniment.

Nothing produced in the British Empire or in America
can be found more effective and quick in its remedial
action.

Put up in neat 3 oz. panelled bottles in showy cartons
and with labels of a compelling character.

Retail **1/3.** Price **8/6** Per Dozen.

6 dozen **8/-** Per Dozen.

Seller's name and address printed
free on 3 dozen lots.

Apply—

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.

Wholesale Druggists

HULL

WINDOW STICKERS FOR Non Substituting CHEMISTS

'ASPRO'

Write for this
TO-DAY



We have been requested by chemists to supply anti-substitution advertising matter. We have, therefore, prepared this window sticker, size 23½ ins. x 7 ins. We suggest you write for one to-day. It will be sent Post Free



ALSO PUT IN AN 'ASPRO' WINDOW DISPLAY—Connect up with 'ASPRO' continuous advertising and make £5 to £10 a week.

ASPRO IS LISTED ON THE P.A.T.A.—
and shows you a protected profit

**LOOK WHAT
CHEMISTS SAY**

Chemists are realising the fact that by devoting their window display to advertised goods they are sharing the goodwill of about £10,000,000 worth of advertising yearly. 'ASPRO' is perhaps the best demonstration of this principle that England has seen. 'ASPRO' spends £250,000 a year in advertising and is increasing its appropriation as sales grow.

The chemist who places the 'ASPRO' Window Display in his window gets the benefit of this advertising just the same as if his own name appeared in the advertisement. Demonstrated results are always better than statements, so we herewith give one from the many letters received from chemists who are featuring 'ASPRO' Window Displays. It tells its own story.

Messrs. Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—I have pleasure in enclosing for your inspection a photograph of 'ASPRO' display. This display has been entirely successful except winning a prize in the competition which is yet to be judged. Apart from that I am well pleased with the results. Taking into consideration that 'ASPRO' is extensively advertised and has become a household word with people, I think that when I state that the sales almost doubled themselves that this fact is worth recording. Over and over again they are being bought by those who have once taken them. This in short is eloquent testimony of their worth. That they do what you claim I have no doubt, and however critics may argue their composition 'ASPRO' remains pre-eminent, or, as I show in the window, "the best by every test." Faithfully yours—

P.S.—In fairness to 'ASPRO' I should state that 'ASPRO' customers are frequently customers for other goods (*verb. sap.*).

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to medical science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agent's: **GOLLIN & Co. Pty. Ltd. ('Aspro' Dept.), SLOUGH, Bucks.**

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

'Phone: Slough 608.

POISONS and PHARMACY ACT.

Privy Council Order, Jan. 1, 1921.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1920.

Regulations of May 20, 1921. (Operative Sept. 1, 1921.)

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE**

is not affected by above Order or Regulations.

It does not require purchaser's signature.**Proprietors: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., 83/87 Union Street, S.E.1****Beecham's Pills**

1s. 3d. size	-	11s. 9d. per dozen
3s. 0d. "	-	28s. 0d. "
5s. 0d. "	-	54s. 0d. "

Beecham's Powders

1s. 3d. size	(8 Powders)	11s. 9d. per dozen
5s. 0d. "	(40 ")	54s. 0d. "

*Less 2½% Cash Discount.***A further 5% allowed for Window
or other Advertising display.****Orders—Minimum Quantity FIVE POUND
(Assorted sizes, Pills and Powders).****PACKAGES FREE. CARRIAGE PAID.****TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.**All communications to be addressed
and cheques made payable to—**BEECHAM ESTATES & PILLS LIMITED,
ST. HELENS, Lancashire.****Dr. BENGUE'S BALSAM****RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.****Dr. BENGUE'S ETHYL CHLORIDE.
Dr. BENGUE'S DRAGÉES.—EUPURGO.
PULMO (BAILLY).—FORXOL.—OPOBYL.
ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL.
LIPIODOL.—MUTHANOL.—ARHEMAPECTYL.
ENTERO ANTIGENS.—STAPHYLOTHANOL.
NEOPANGARPINE. RICARD'S CACHETS.****BENGUE & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS,
24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.****Iglodine.****THE SAFE AND PURE ANTISEPTIC,**And its Kindred Preparations, are Dependable,
Quick-selling and Profitable to the Chemist.**THEY SATISFY BUYERS AND BRING REPEAT ORDERS;
IGLODINE, the Ideal Home Healer, is Highly Recommended
by the Medical Faculty, and Retails at 10½d., 1/6 and 3/- per
Bottle. IGLODINE Specialities include— EMBROGATION,
TOILET SOAP, OINTMENT, CREAM, THROAT TABLETS,
SUPPOSITORIES, SHAVING STICK, PASTILLES, NASAL
DOUCHE, SALICYLATED: Also FIRST-AID OUTFITS.***P.A.T.A. Photo-Litho Showcards. Window Display Scheme.
Particulars and Prices from***THE IGLODINE Co., Ltd., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

POPULAR



RELIABLE

The Entrance to Security is through the Ucal Portal

Pharmacists spend much of their time and energy in instructing the public.

It is part of the service for which they were educated and for which they are remunerated.

Just at present the public need enlightenment about Aceto-Salicylic Acid.

Sold at all sorts of prices under fancy names confusion is inevitable.

The public want and need Purest Aceto-Salicylic Acid and the purest form is in

Ucal Aspirin Tablets

This is the only brand reserved exclusively to Pharmacists.

Its sales are not shared with the Grocer and the mere trader.

It is profitable, too.

Protected prices everywhere.

9d. bottles	25's	42/-	per gross
1/3	"	50's	66/-
1/9	"	100's	99/-



Keith Grove, London, W.

Telephone : Riverside 3762.

Cheltenham Spa Tel. : 3021.

B. ACIDOPHILUS EMULSION

(For CONSTIPATION)

This preparation, which is put up only in a standard 12 oz. bottle, is now available through all of the principal wholesalers.

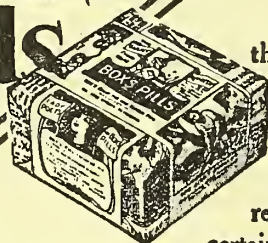
Interesting literature concerning its usefulness in the treatment of chronic constipation and intestinal toxæmia will be sent on request.

You will receive a steadily increasing number of prescriptions for it. P.A.T.A. terms.

E. H. SPICER & CO., LTD.
Laboratory & Works: WATFORD, HERTS.

And at 72, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BOX'S Pills



You've heard of them before.

You may have been asked for them already. You

certainly WILL

be asked for them, because demand is now being steadily developed by advertising.

(Display material supplied free.)

Sizes: 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, 12/-, and 22/-
(On P.A.T.A.)

Wholesale prices on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:

**W. H. BOX, Giant Pill
Manufactory, 161 King St.
PLYMOUTH.**

Telegrams: "Giant, Plymouth."

**Awarded 2 Gold Medals and 2 Diplomas International
Exhibitions, Paris and Rome, 1914.**

More **Snowfire sales**

Thousands more women learnt about Snowfire this season. They will go on buying this splendid emollient—if you keep it well displayed. Nothing is better for the hands after housework and cooking, they know. Let your customers see the familiar little box and your sales will keep brisk.

Snowfire

CARTONS AND NICKEL-PLATED CASES

And are you well stocked with these other Snowfire lines? Their value as profitable all-the-year-round sellers is proved beyond doubt.

Snowfire Cream.
Snowfire Jelly.
Snowfire Shampoo.

Snowfire Toilet Soap.
Snowfire Shaving Sticks.
Snowfire Face Powder.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO. (1927) Ltd., Riverside Works, Derby

BETTER THAN A LIVING PROFIT

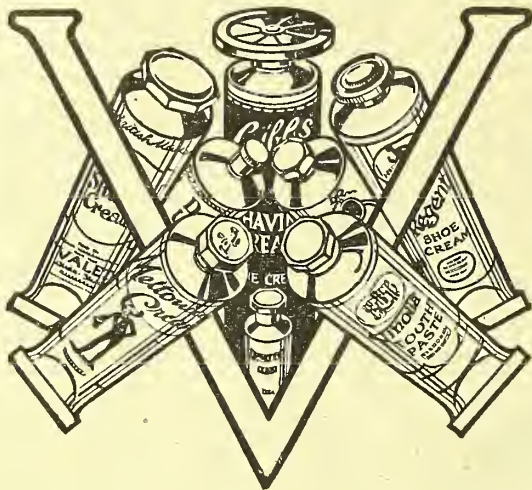


Write for full particulars

to

NYAL COMPANY LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Nyal Medicinals and Toilets



DO YOU PACK IN VENESTA TUBES?

Tins and pots with their wide openings and large areas exposed to germs and microbes have obvious and grave objections.

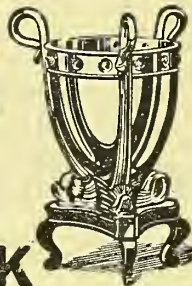
For the packing of toilet preparations such as face creams, shaving creams, solidified brillianine, nail polish, shoe preservatives, and products of similar volatility, Venesta Metal Tubes are the most convenient, attractive and clean means of packing.

(Venesta Ltd., will gladly send you samples and current prices, or if you require it, will design you a special container at short notice.)

VENESTA METAL TUBES

VENESTA LTD., C.D. Department,
1, GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone: ROYAL 4200

Merit



Merit is a quality that compels and retains goodwill, and this is made evident by the continued patronage of your customers.

TOWN TALK LIQUID SILVER POLISH & SILVER PLATE CLOTH

are reputed amongst craftsmen in the jeweller's and silversmith's trades as being unexcelled for cleaning and polishing silver and E.P. Ware. For over 20 years they have used and recommended "Town Talk," whilst housewives the country over acclaim it the easiest, cleanest, most gratifying and least injurious polisher obtainable.

We want your co-operation in selling "Town Talk." It is widely advertised in the National Press where housewives are told they can buy it from Chemists.

Do you sell "Town Talk"?

It enjoys a brisk sale and yields a very generous profit.

ORDER FROM

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & Co., Ltd.,
Manchester.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

Town Talk Polish Co.,
Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester.



WRAPPING PAPERS.

Please let us know
your requirements
and Samples shall
be sent you.

**JAMES TOWNSEND
AND SONS,
EXETER.**

(London Office:—54, Farringdon St., E.C.4.)



SELL A THROAT PASTILLE OF MERIT

In 6d. and 1/- Tins. Also 2 lb. Flints.

PRICE LIST.

1/- Tins	..	..	8/-	per doz.
6d. Tins	..	..	4/3	..
2 lb. Glass Jars	..	..	2/6	per lb.
(retail 4 ozs. 10d.)				

Sole Agents to the Chemist Trade :—



CRAVEN HOUSE - KINGSWAY, W.C.2
SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE TO-DAY.

"YEAST FOR VITAMIN B."

Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.



Forster's Eldon
Vapouriser

FOR USE WITH NIGHT LIGHT

Retail, 1/9. Wholesale, 15/-.
Also Forster's "Fenolin Fluid" For Whooping Cough.
Write for particulars
HALL, FORSTER & CO., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sydal

SELLS
ITSELF



You've only to introduce Sydal to a new customer. Steady sales follow. Ladies like it because it is soothing, beautifying, non-greasy and fragrant. It makes the skin lovely by keeping it healthy.

Sydal, extensively advertised, retails at 1/6 per jar with a generous profit margin. If you do not stock already, send sixpence for trial sample at once.

Sydal Proprietary (Room 12),
Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds

EASTER!!

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR
THE HAPPY SEASON
THAT IT HERALDS?

SPRING! When folk cease to buy such uninteresting things as cough mixture and camphorated oil, and when your window display can be so much more pleasurable. Now is the time to look over stocks and re-order TOILET GOODS, SPONGES, BATH SALTS, and BATHING CAPS, CAMERAS, and ROLL FILMS, etc., etc.

AND WE ARE PREPARED.

"NEWBERYS"

(F. NEWBERRY & SONS LTD)

27, CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE,

Crichton Place, LONDON, E.C.1. College Lane, Cardiff. Liverpool.

Telephone—
SLOANE 3461
(7 lines).



BY APPOINTMENT.

Telegrams—
"Dicotto, Sowest,
London."

W. B. DICK & CO., LTD.
26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
Works: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C.

White and Half White Oils
B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

QUOTATIONS and SAMPLES will be sent on application.

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TRADE



MARK

REGISTERED FOR OUR
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
OF CERESINE WAXES.

CERESINE WAX

WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES
AND RESIDUE
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING POINTS
OZOKERITE WAX ALL GRADES

POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,
6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. *Works at Stratford, E.*

PETROLEUM JELLY

Best qualities Yellow and White B.P. Red Veterinary and Green.

GOUGH, KIDSTON & CO.
43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C.3

Tel. No.: Royal 2666 & 2667.
Tel. Add.: Kidstonism, Bilgate,
London.

Also GUM ARABIC and TRAGACANTH
BEESWAX and JAPAN WAX.

Works: Bermondsey.
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*The
Standard
of
Purity*

**STERNS
LIQUID PARAFFIN B.P.**

Colourless, Tasteless, Odour-
less. All Specific Gravities.

PETROLEUM JELLIES B.P.

White, Lemon, Yellow,
Amber, Red, Green.

WHITE AND COLOURED OILS

Yellow, Green, Red for
Brilliantine, etc.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

STERNS, 80 Royal London House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2

Telephone : Clerkenwell 1875 (6 lines)

Telegrams : Centumvir, Telew, London

Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.

22 Water Street
LIVERPOOL.

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LONDON.

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MANCHESTER.

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LEEDS.

ADEPS LANÆ, P.B.

THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED
IS MANUFACTURED BY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.
Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6

Telephone: Putney 1153 and 1154.

WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."

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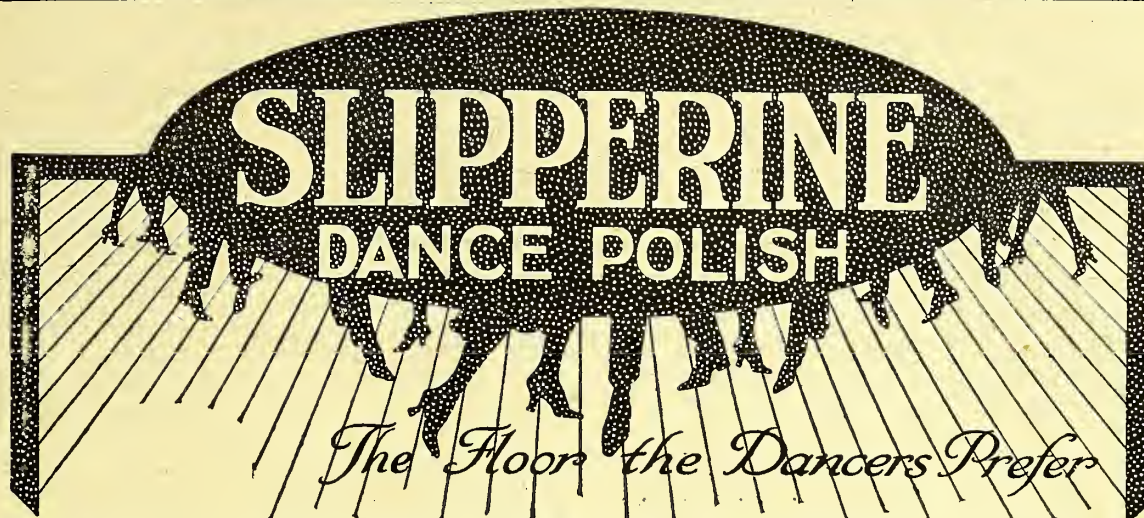
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EVERY BOOK BY AN EXPERT.

May be obtained at the published prices from any
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.

Branch Offices: Manchester and Sheffield, England; Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.



STOCK THE P.A.T.A. LINE THAT IS ASKED FOR.
DECORATED TINS. 1/6 size at 12/- dozen } P.A.T.A.
2/6 " " 20/- " }
10/6 7 lb. " 96/- " }
SINGLE STANDARD CASES. CARRIAGE PAID. Under £3, nett one month; £3, less 2½% one month; £6, less 5% one month. Carriage Paid £3. Cases free. STRIKING SHOW MATERIAL. Nett Cash.

Case	1/6	2/6	Cash	Case	1/6	2/6	10/6	Cash
A	24	—	24/-	D	—	—	4	32/-
B	12	6	22/-	H	12	—	1	20/-
C	12	12	32/-	J	—	9	2	31/-
G	—	18	30/-	K	6	6	2	32/-

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PETROLEUM JELLY
("SALVO PETROLIA")
BRAND

THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

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D 23 & 24 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS
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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3859 TELEGRAMS: "CESTRIAN"

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PACKED IN BARRELS KEGS OR
SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.

OTHER GRADES OF
PETROLEUM JELLIES WHITE BASES ETC
WHITE OILS B.P. & Technical Qualities

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PETROLEUM DEELINE (DEE OIL)
THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA.

English
Filter

POSTLIP
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SQUARES
CIRCLES
FOLDED
ROLLS

WHITE
GREY
PLAIN
ANTIQUE
EMBOSSED
CRINKLED

SAMPLES
FREE

Evans, Adlard & Co. Ltd
Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.

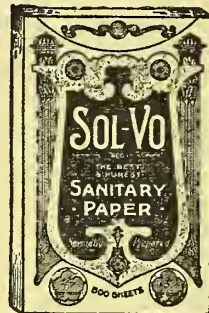
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SOL-VO SANITARY ROLLS & PACKETS.

SOL-VO

REGD

THE BEST & PUREST
SANITARY PAPER



	per doz.		per doz.
Three dozen Rolls	... 7/- net.	Three dozen Packets	... 10/- net.
Half gross	... 6/6 "	Half gross	... 9/6 "
One gross	... 6/- "	One gross	... 9/- "
Five gross	... 5/3 "	Five gross	... 8/3 "

CARRIAGE PAID. CASES FREE.

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO. Ltd.

LABELS & SHOWCARDS—PRINTERS—CARTONS & ENVELOPES.
GT. TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: FORSHAPCO, HOLB. LONDON.

TELEPHONES: HOLBORN. 4695/7.

SIMPLIC (PATENT) SOOTHERS



These Transparent all-rubber Soothers are made of the finest rubber by a patent process. They are packed each in a dust-proof carton, in an attractive outer, containing two dozen.

ASK FOR "SIMPLIC" BRITISH BRANDED GOODS—GLOVES, TEATS, "SIMPLIC" SPRINGLESS TRUSSES, ETC. "SIMPLIC SPELLS SATISFACTION."

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR LATEST TERMS.

Manufactured by **J. G. FRANKLIN & SONS, LTD.**

BIRKBECK RUBBER WORKS - - - LONDON, E.8

Makers of Fine Rubber Products for over Sixty Years.

Surgical Rubber Goods

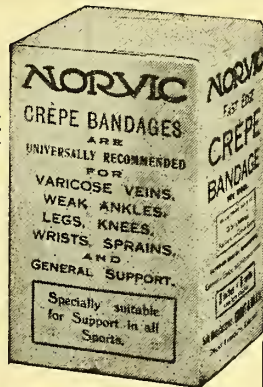
VENUS, OWL, GODIVA
& BALLOON BRANDS.

NOTICE.—Several instances of the sale of VENUS BRAND goods other than their make having been brought to the notice of Joseph Harris & Co., their Solicitors are instructed to take proceedings against anyone (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name or design of VENUS or any imitation thereof in connection with Seamless Moulded Goods.

SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.
JOSEPH HARRIS & CO., Rubber Works, Broadheath, Altrincham.

To show
them
is to sell
them

It will pay you
to make a special
display of



NORVIC

BLUE CARTON CRÉPE BANDAGE

	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
Cost :	12/-	15/3	18/3	21/3	24/3
Sell for :	1/6	1/11	2/3	2/8	3/-

Discount for quantities :

3 dozen ...	2½%	6 dozen ...	5%
-------------	-----	-------------	----

Protected Prices—Assured Profits
Stocked by all the leading wholesalers
Attractive showcards supplied on request

Sole Manufacturers: Grout & Co., Ltd., 35 Wood St., London, E.C.1

**PERKEN, SON
& CO., LTD.**

Established 1852.

Contractors to H.M.
Government.

THE
"MATER"
CLINICAL
REGD.

ALL
TYPES
OF
CLINICAL
AND OTHER
THERMOMETERS

Price List on Application.

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WILSON
Surgical, Industrial & Household
GLOVES
with



"THE TEMPER of FINEST STEEL"

*When pulled
they always come
back; when pushed—
NEVER.*

THE TRADE EXCLUSIVELY
SUPPLIED
BY—

R.S. Slater

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RUBBER GOODS ALL KINDS
TEATS ENEMBS &c.
THE LONDON RUBBER CO.
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THE "SOMERSET" DOUBLE WARP
Crepe Bandages

Oldest British Manufacturers. Lowest Prices. Highest Qualities.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
F. W. FOLKES & Co., Wallbridge Avenue Mills, Frome, Somerset.

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Always Reliable

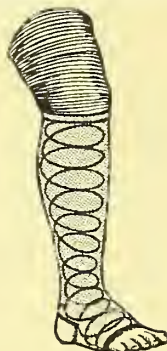
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**ELASTIC HOSIERY
BODY BELTS
TRUSSES
SUNDRIES**

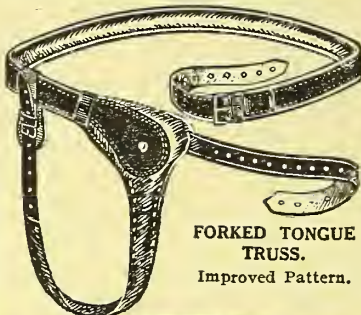
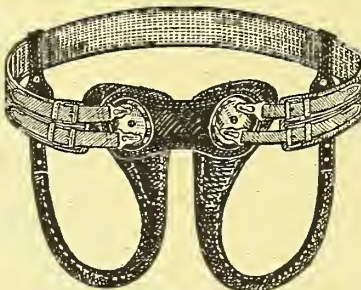
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**SURGICAL
HOSIERY**

Seamed and Seamless.

**CRÉPE
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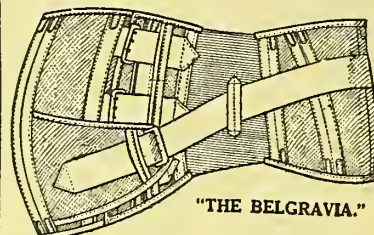
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TRUSSES Spring and Elastic.FORKED TONGUE
TRUSS.
Improved Pattern.

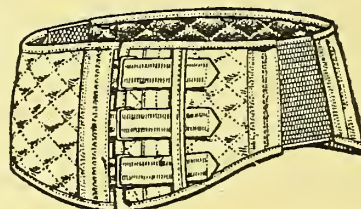
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MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES AT CROWN ROAD WORKS.

THE R. H. HEWARD CO., SURGICAL APPLIANCE
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WHAT EVERY MOTHER KNOWS !

The "EVERSAFE"**BABY
PACIFIER**is her favourite
because it is safe,
baby cannot pull
it apart. Baby's
delight, because of
its natural resilient
nipple.

Patented Everywhere.

REDUCED RATES—No. 2. 3½ d. size 2/1 doz.
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HIS MAJESTY THE BABYObtainable from all Wholesalers
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GREAT OFFER!

You spend £1/12/9 only, and for that you get back very quickly £2/16/3. That is £1/3/6 CLEAR PROFIT.

This is in connection with the new Advertising Campaign (now commenced) for

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A BIG BONUS is offered until APRIL 14th, 1928, bringing over **41%** CLEAR PROFIT as shown above.

Please send a p.c. for full particulars. You cannot afford to miss this.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD.

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The Original
Boric Socks

FIXED SELLING PRICE 4½d. pair.

COST 3/- doz.

SIX DOZ. LOTS 34/6 per gross.

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For Sample Pair (state size) send P.C. to

The Curasol Sock Co.

19-20 Garlick Hill, London, E.C.4

Best sellers
The public is asking
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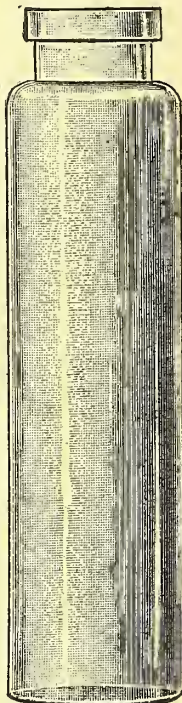
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**GUARANTEED TO
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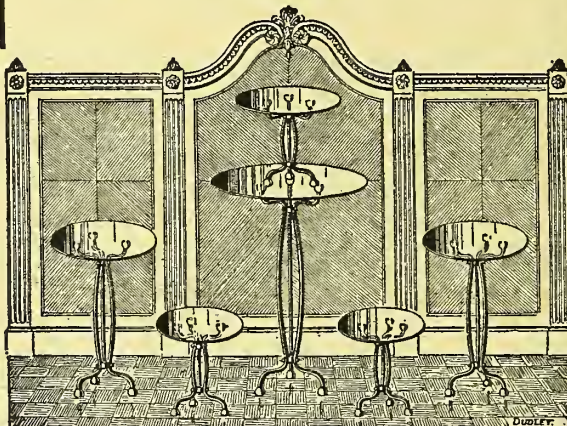


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VIALS*British made on British Machines.
NOT MOULDED.
Accurately made with Flat Bottoms.**Enquiries Invited.***GLASS PRODUCTS LTD.**125 High Road, E. Finchley,
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for a Chemist's Window**

THE "REGENT" DISPLAY SET.

No. C.D. 2426, consisting of Six Medium Weight Brown
Bronze Tripods—one 9" high, two 12" high, two 18"
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24" x 18", two 18" x 12", and three 12" x 9".This complete and
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and at 65 and 66 FORE STREET, E.C.4.**STOPPERS**200 Varieties
Any Colour.A suitable Compo-
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value of your
package. Let us fit
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Diamine House, Middle Lane, Hornsey, LONDON, N.3

OLIVE OIL BOTTLESProvence and Pedestal Shapes.
"TURNED" quality, i.e. Seamless.**MACHINE MADE
CANNON ESSENCES**Round—Heavy.
LOW PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY.

Write or phone (Central 2430, 5 lines and 4 private lines).

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(Estab. 1888.)

99 CANNON STREET - LONDON, E.C.4

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BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE*Self-Fixing***R.V. WAGNER**

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**BUSSELL'S
BOTTLE CAPS**

Dry. Self-fixing. All sizes

FINEST QUALITY AND APPEARANCE.

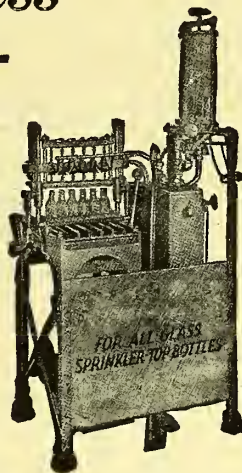
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47 MARK LANE - LONDON, E.C.3

TELE.: Royal 8327

At Last—a machine to fill Glass Sprinkler- top Bottles rapidly & cleanly!

Machines made
for small or
large capacities.
Further particu-
lars from :



BUTLERS (LONDON) LTD
TELEGRAMS & CABLES: "Stratton, London"
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Every copy of the "CHRISTIAN HERALD" is a splendid "Travelling Salesman."
7,500 CASH ORDERS were received as the result of two small Advertisements costing £13 10s.

SATISFIED ADVERTISERS.

A firm of Hosiery Specialists in Scotland writes :
"We have Orders Every Day in response to advertisement in your paper."
A similar firm in giving a further order wrote :
"I had excellent results from last advertisement."
A Bromley firm writes : "IT FAR SURPASSES ANYTHING I HAVE EVER ADVERTISED IN. Enquiries have come from all parts of the world and in the majority orders have resulted."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE in the "CHRISTIAN HERALD," which is read every week in more than 250,000 homes, representing quite a million readers, and for years many well-known Advertisers have proved from "keyed" announcements its value as an advertising medium.

Specimen copy and Rate Card on application to Advertising Manager

CHRISTIAN HERALD

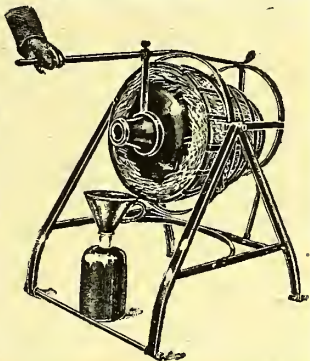
(Dept. C), 6 TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

CARBOY STAND AND TILTER.

For drawing off small quantities of acids, etc. from Carboys, with ease and safety.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

R. & H. LEIGH & SONS, LIMITED,
Carboy Hamper Manufacturers,
BOLTON.

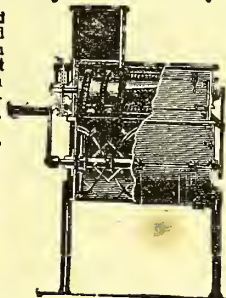


This gives a thorough mix-up

A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and mixer will thoroughly sift and mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of one ingredient with a 30-lb. mixture of dry powders at one operation, and "every pinch of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

Write us for list of Ball Mills, Disintegrators, Millstones and Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying Machinery, etc.

WM. GARDNER & SONS LTD.
(Gloucester)
Bristol Road, GLOUCESTER.
'Phone 117. 'Grams : "Gardner," Gloucester



Small Rotary Pill Cutting Machine & Piping Press.

ASK YOUR AGENTS FOR PINDAR & CO.'S MACHINES—ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS.

This is a Machine specially constructed for the use of Chemists or Manufacturers of small quantities of Pills. Capacity about 5 lbs. per hour. Can be used on Counter or where little space can be spared. The Piping Press and Machine occupies a space of 2 ft. by 1 ft.

These Machines make one size Pill. By means of extra Plates and Rollers any size of Pills can be made.

Extra Plates and Rollers to fit Machines, £4 5 6.

Price, the two machines, £12.

SMALL LEVER HAND TABLET MACHINE, 60 TO 80 PER MINUTE, £7 15

Power Tablet Compressing Machines, Coaters, Complete Pill Plants, End Runner Mills for Ointments, Linseed Grinding Mills, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying Machines, Perculators, &c., Mixing and Kneading Machines, Drying Ovens, Hand Pill Machines.

COLD COMPRESSION SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.

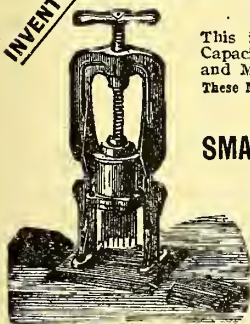
SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY MOULDS, LIP SALVE MOULDS, Etc.

J. W. PINDAR & CO., LONDON, S.E.4.

Works: ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.

Telegrams: "Pindar, Brockley, S.E." Telephone: 1065 New Cross.

INVENTORS



PIPING PRESS

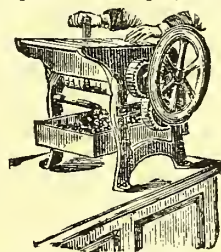


Fig. B. No 2.

ROTARY CUTTING MACHINE

PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.**"Dutec"**made in
England
by**J. DUPONT & Co., 18 FORE ST., LONDON, E.C.2.****TOOTH BRUSHES**Various
Patterns.
Samples
on
request.**"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best.****MONARCH SEAL QUININE PESSARIES—Full Strength Guaranteed**INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.
WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEXA well advertised line
showing a PROFIT of **38%**Bob Martin's Dog Remedies are widely
advertised, and a wealth of attractive
sales aids is at your disposal. Please
let us know your requirements.**BOB MARTIN LTD., SOUTHPORT, LANCs.****BOB MARTIN'S**
TASTELESS
CONDITION POWDERS**FRED^K. FINK & CO.**

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

TEL.: ROYAL 6094.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or
Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.**YOUR D. & P. THIS YEAR?**

Don't be let down this Season. TRY

1st Quality Work.
Quick Service.
Attractive Terms.**C. F. ALLEN**11 Market Square
Send Sample Spool for
FREE Development & Prints. NORTHAMPTON**GREY HAIRS**

← appear just here.

TOUCH THEM UP WITH

TATCHO-TONEand they will instantly recover their
natural shade. Medical Guaranty with
each bottle. Chemists' Prices 2/6 and 4/6**TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2**Trial Price
8d
Post Free**WHOLESALE
ONLY****MANICURE
REQUIREMENTS**We invite enquiries from Druggists'
Sundriesmen for British Goods at prices
which meet Continental competition.

Monmouth 7811.

ROBERT LEE, 14 Calverley Grove, London, N.19**SHADEINE****For COLOURING GREY HAIR**This popular article is largely advertised
and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial size 8d. per doz. ... 3/-
1/4 size, per doz. ... 13/-
2/6 size, per doz. ... 24/-
3/9 size, per doz. ... 36/-**The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.**If your window wants a tonic, enquire about the
display that can be made with the ever-popular 1s.**"SWAN DOWN" COMPLEXION POWDER.****J. C. GAMELES & CO.,**
211/5 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1**PRINTED COUNTER WRAPPERS**

Striped Tinted Paper. 10" x 10". 5,000 for 25/-

Handbills from 5,000 for 16/-

NOT RUBBISH.

QUICK DELIVERIES.

Samples from **PEAK PRESS, 40 Chapel-en-le-Fith.****THE CHEMIST'S MONOPOLY—****P.P.T. PY-SHAN POINTS TEA**
SECURES YOU REGULAR CUSTOMERS
5d. per lb. PROFIT or 7d. per lb.
when cash accompanies order.**THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4**

FINEST D. & P. SERVICE

On Velox Paper

Write for full details.

Advertise your D. & P. for 1928.

We have a special scheme for our customers, including 10,000 hand-bills and 200 letters. Delivered carriage paid at five different periods of the year for less than £2.

Let us send you full details.

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3d. singles off one negative.

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Your Opportunity to

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PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the **SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS** of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (C.O.).

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50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.
S.A. Representative: **E. E. G. WOOLLEY, F.S.M.C., M.P.S., c/o H. Neil & Co.**
215 Bree St., Johannesburg.
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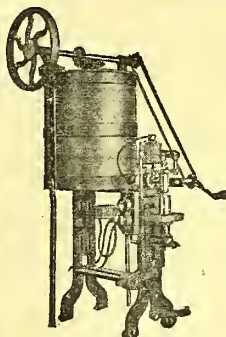
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The record makers in speed filling with cleanliness. Foot-Operated Machines. From £5 5s. Hand-Operated Machines. From 36/-.

Soundly constructed, simple in action, easy to clean.

NEW PATENT SHALLOW TIN FILLING MACHINES.



**Automatic CAN FILLING
MACHINES, MIXING
MACHINES, CORKING
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**NEW PATENT ACCESSOR-
IES TO "NELSON,"
"VICTOR" and "NAVY"
BOTTLE FILLING
MACHINES** enable them to be
used as Vacuum Fillers, Gravity
Fillers or Pressure Fillers at will.

"ROYAL"

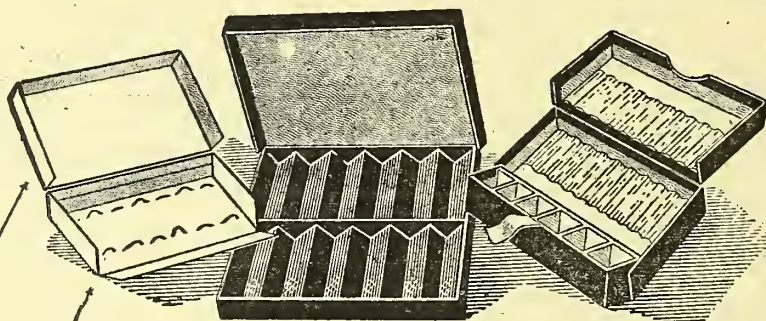
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ROBERTS' PATENT FILLING MACHINE CO.

33 Roundcroft Street, BOLTON, LANCs.

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BOXES THE BEST BUYERS BUY



No. 2.

Illustrated above are three of our hinged Lid Perfume Boxes, two of which are partitioned and the other is made with a loose elasticated card.

The Box on the right is a novelty box made to hold six ampoules.

The good workmanship and the good quality of material used combine to make these boxes very attractive and useful.

NOTE THEIR GOOD POINTS

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|---|--|---|
| 1 | The elastic used is the best obtainable and will retain its elasticity for a considerable time. | 1 |
| 2 | This Box has been specially designed for easy extraction of contents, the Container portion being hinged to the Box portion. | 2 |
| 3 | Good strong hinges. Only best calico hingeing cloth used. | 3 |
| 4 | Contents carefully protected by corrugated lining in Box and Lid. | 4 |

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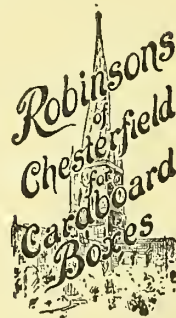
Wheatbridge Mills.
Holmebrook Works.
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Telephone :
Chesterfield 2105.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

*Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square
and Folding Cardboard Boxes,*

Chesterfield & London



Telegraphic Address :
"Boxes, Chesterfield."

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

MARCH 24, 1928.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on.

Post Office Wrappers, Stamped ONE PENNY, to ensure prompt delivery.

If wrappers bear a halfpenny stamp only, postal delivery is delayed.

Loose stamps will not be accepted.

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MUST REACH US FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.
NOT LATER THAN

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Telephone No.: CITY 2283.
May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—LONDON, N.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £4,100; net profit £900; single-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £2,000; house contains seven rooms; private entrance; favourable lease; price £3,750, or near offer.

2.—LONDON, S.E. (Main Road).—Very old-established Business; general Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns average £22 weekly, with scope for increase; large double-fronted shop, very well stocked; rent £75 per annum; sublet £1 weekly to Dentist, leaving ample living accommodation; extremely well decorated; valuation terms entertained.

3.—CHELSEA.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with large N.H.I.; returns, last year, £1,585, at good prices; rent, £80; held on lease; good house, with garden and side entrance; offers invited.

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5.—WESTMINSTER (Death Vacancy).—High-class Dispensing Business, established many years; scope for considerable turnover under energetic management; double-fronted corner shop; held on lease, which is renewable; upper part sublet at £195 per annum; offers invited.

6.—BATTERSEA.—Cash Retail Business, N.H.I. Dispensing recently added; returns last year £1,090, with scope for large increase; good working stock; rent £60 per annum; sublet £70; lease 16 years to run; price £800; £500 down and balance by instalments.

7.—TORQUAY (Near).—General Retail and Photographic Business for Disposal, either alone or with Branch; combined turnover £2,250, of which sum about £1,550 is from the main establishment; value of stock and fixtures about £1,200; rents, £80 and £25 respectively; larger concern held on lease; no serious opposition; price £1,400, or the businesses may be purchased separately.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—SUSSEX.—General Retail Business with Kodak Agency; returns £1,450; net profit £360; audited accounts; scope for increase in Agricultural; double-fronted shop; house and small garden; moderate rent; entirely unopposed; price £1,150.

9.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Working-class Retail Business; weekly turnover averages £30, plus N.H.I. Dispensing, which was £400 in 1927; small house; new lease will be granted, or the property may be purchased; terms: goodwill £300, or near offer, plus the value of stock and fixtures, the whole between £500 and £600.

10.—SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—General Retail Business; returns, last year, £1,400; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures between £600 and £700; flat over Pharmacy; held on lease at moderate rental; price £700, or near offer.

11.—SOUTHEND.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under management, £800; estimated net profit, £220; double-fronted shop; rent £80; sublet £71; no near opposition; price £500; scope for increase in the hands of a principal.

12.—MIDLANDS.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business with Wine and Spirit Licence; very old-established; returns, £2,800; net profit, £600; attractive double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; large house; moderate rental; price £1,500.

13.—WARWICKSHIRE.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £32 per week, plus N.H.I.; moderate rental; held on lease; stock estimated to be worth £500; further details on application.

14.—BOURNEMOUTH (Near).—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; progressive turnover, last year being £1,900; net profit £467; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak; well stocked; convenient residence; small garden; no near opposition; price of business, £1,200; property must also be purchased.

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The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department

Head Offices: Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant & Valuer. Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

- 1.—**ESSEX**.—Retail Dispensing Business; on lease 21 years at £100, rising to £150 p.a.; returns, £37 per week; large double-fronted shop; private entrance to flat above shop. (136)
- 2.—**SHEFFIELD**.—Small Business for immediate disposal. Premises consist of two shops communicating; good windows; living room, scullery, two bedrooms and attic, held on monthly tenancy at £45 p.a.; returns approximately £15 p.w.; room for increase; price £350. (145)
- 3.—**BRIGHTON**.—Retail Dispensing Business; premises consist of single-fronted shop; 15 ft. frontage, with dispensary and large basement; held on lease 17 years at £52 p.a. inclusive; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (147)
- 4.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Two small Businesses for immediate disposal; one in good position on main bus and tram route; premises held on lease, 16½ years to run; rental £2 7s. 9d. p.w. Takings approximately £765; can be increased under personal supervision. Further Business situated in thickly populated working-class district, with good possibilities for owner manager; premises held on lease, 16 years to run at rental of £60 p.a.; dwelling accommodation sub-let £65 p.a.; turnover approximately £1,090. Full particulars on application. (148)
- 5.—**NEAR BROADSTAIRS**.—Family Retail Dispensing Business; premises held on lease, 16 years, at £50 per annum; corner shop; living accommodation; now used as store rooms; dwelling accommodation available near premises at £52 per annum; established 60 years; returns average £50 per week; further particulars on application.
- 6.—**LANCS**.—Old-established Chemist's Business, with Post Office attached; held on quarterly tenancy; lease might be obtained, or property purchased for £1,200; returns, £15 per week, all cash; rent, £78 p.a.; living accommodation; price asked, £750. Full particulars on application. (142)
- 7.—**NORTH-WEST DISTRICT**.—Family Retail Dispensing Business; double-fronted corner shop, with room at rear; flat with side entrance, consisting of three rooms; two garages; held on lease 12 years at £140 p.a.; flat let off at £103 p.a.; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (146)
- 8.—**BLACKBURN**.—Drug Stores in main thoroughfare, on lease, 7 years to run, at £60 per year; returns, £18; large lock-up shop, with excellent window; stock about £250. Offers invited. (140)
- 9.—**PEMBROKE**.—Old-established Business, with good living accommodation; on lease, 40 years to run, at £45 per annum; returns, £40 per week; stock about £800. Further particulars on application. (139)
- 10.—**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; held on advantageous lease; well fitted and large stock carried; returns approximately £3,000, at good profit; excellent living accommodation; every investigation invited. Full particulars on application.
- 11.—**LEEDS**.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business in thickly-populated working-class district; corner position; good opening for Chemist-Optician; dwelling accommodation attached; returns over £1,000; rent £52 per annum; price for quick sale £350. Full particulars on application.
- 12.—**MANCHESTER**.—Well-established Pharmaceutical and Optical Business; large shop, with good living accommodation; rental, £117 p.a., with option to purchase property; returns about £20 p.w.; stock approx. £300; price for fixtures and fittings, £350; lease and goodwill, £100. Full particulars on application. (130)
- 13.—**LONDON, S.W.**—For immediate disposal, Retail and Dispensing Chemist's Business, held on lease, 33 years to run at ground rent £4; conveniently fitted and stocked; turnover approximately £1,050 per annum; room for scope and increase under personal supervision. Full particulars on application.
- 14.—**CAMBRIDGE (Near)**.—Old-established Pharmacy, on lease 20 years at £50 p.a.; returns average £13 per week; double-fronted shop, with good dwelling accommodation. Further particulars on application. (131)
- 15.—**CHESHIRE**.—Retail Family Dispensing Business; single-fronted shop; good living accommodation; held on lease, five years, at £130 per annum; established 20 years; returns average £32 per week; full particulars on application.
- 16.—**LINCOLNSHIRE**.—General Retail Dispensing Business in market town, with excellent living accommodation; established over 60 years; nearest opposition 5 miles away; takings over last 3 years average £1,640; net profit, 25 per cent; stock about £350; rates very low; wine and spirit trade; Kodak Agency. Further particulars on application. (141)
- 17.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,300 per annum; can be increased under personal management; full particulars on application.

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

BERDOE & FISH

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

- 1.—**HAMPSHIRE**.—Good-class Family Business, in best position of progressive market town; easily worked; returns approach £4,000; good profits; large house; long lease; price £2,400; strongly recommended.
- 2.—**TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Near)**.—Unopposed good Country Business; pleasantly situated; returns £1,450; books audited; nice house; low rent; on lease; fully stocked; price £1,150.
- 3.—**SOUTH COAST**.—Well-established Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency; returns £2,000; net profit £650; good house; valuable lease; excellent stock; price £1,600; worth attention.
- 4.—**SHEFFIELD (Near)**.—Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I.; returns £1,400; net profit £300; large shop; main road position; good saleable stock; price £700, or near offer.
- 5.—**WEST OF ENGLAND**.—Light Cash Retail and Photographic Business, in pleasant market town; returns, under manager, £1,200; plenty of scope; low rent; good house; well-fitted pharmacy, fully stocked; price £1,100, or offer.
- 6.—**NORTHANTS**.—Light Cash Retail and Photographic Business; main road position; returns average over £1,300; net profit £350; books audited; good stock; price, £700.
- 7.—**WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA (Near)**.—Sound Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; returns about £1,850; good unopposed position; growing district; modern house and pharmacy; price £1,150, or valuation terms arranged.
- 8.—**LEEDS**.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business in thickly populated working-class district; returns over £1,000, under manager; low rent; prominent position; price £350 for quick sale; only wants seeing.
- 9.—**LONDON (Within 20 Miles)**.—Good-class Business; recently opened; present returns, £19 a week; scope for double; growing town; modern pharmacy; fine window and good stock; price £700.
- 10.—**WEST MIDDLESEX**.—Old-established Drug Stores; in same hands many years, and retiring; returns £727; splendid scope for qualified; low rent; on lease; house attached; price £425.

Established 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

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CHEMISTS' VALUER AND TRANSFER AGENT

FOR A NOMINAL FEE WILL VALUE YOUR STOCK, PREPARE OR AUDIT ACCOUNTS and DEAL WITH ALL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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34 Marksbury Av., RICHMOND, SURREY. Tel. 2210.

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Valuer, Transfer Agent & Stocktaker

44 SHOLEBROKE VIEW, LEEDS.

WAKEFIELD, near, Splendid Pharmacy with excellent house. Rent £36. Sound living for good prescriber. Net profit £7 weekly. Price £450. Only wants seeing.

BRADFORD, near, Lock-up Pharmacy, Well fitted, and stocked. Rent 10/- clear. Net profit £6 weekly. Price £350 or near offer.

FAMILY Dispensing business doing £1,500. Price about £800 and Property £1,000. On main road, industrial town. Part payment or partnership entertained.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ADVERTISER, with sound proposition, connected with Wholesale Chemistry, desires active Partner with £300-£500 capital; applicant need not be qualified, but must be ambitious and capable of suggestions; progressive and lasting opportunities offered to moderately young gentleman. Particulars at interview only to genuine inquirers. Please address first instance, "H. S.," c/o 47/28, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST is prepared to invest up to £1,500 in good-class Business, London or Home Counties; has had long and first-class experience as Manager in West-End; excellent business and personal references; of good address; advertiser would purchase smaller business outright. Address details (in confidence) to "M.," 47/24, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with exceptional experience in Retail, Wholesale and Book-keeping, would like to meet energetic Pharmacist in business, with view to Working Partnership; sound references; ample means. Apply 43/23, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BIRMINGHAM (near, 9 miles).—Genuine Retail Business in small town; takings average £32 weekly (auditor's figures), plus 600 N.H.I. scripts monthly; low rent; held on lease (7 years to run, with option of renewal); stock valued £500 (all good); would accept £750 for quick sale; sacrifice; no offers; ill-health compels me to sell. 46/14, Office of this Paper.

BRADFORD (Busy Thoroughfare).—Sound Chemist's Business; turnover exceeds £2,000 per annum; well fitted on up-to-date lines; price for fixtures and goodwill £500; stock at valuation, approximately £800. For further particulars apply Charles E. Naylor, Chemists' Valuer, 170 Vesper Road, Kirkstall, Leeds. Telephone: Horsforth 324.

BROMLEY, KENT.—Best position in town; established nearly 100 years; £120 per annum; long lease; goodwill, stock and fittings, £2,000. Apply Carter, Law & Leech, Auctioneers, Bromley.

HALIFAX.—Herbalist and Druggist's Business for Sale; splendid opportunity for energetic man to develop National Health Insurance; house attached; reasonable rental. Details from E. C. Milner, Esq., Barrow House, Harrison Road, Halifax.

HANTS.—Village Drug Store, with freehold house and garage; growing neighbourhood; nearest opposition 3 miles; good opening for Chemist or Chemist-Dentist; price, including stock and fixtures, £650; stamps. 50/1, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Family Retail Business, with prescribing and N.H.I.; London, 1 hour; very healthy situation; freehold property for sale with business; turnover, £1,400 p.a.; net profits £550; full particulars on application. 47/17, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTY.—Important Photographic Business, with enormous and rapidly increasing D. & P. output; very little dispensing, but the photographic side can be made a very big thing by a smart man; well fitted and stocked; everything up to date; splendid house over, private entrance; a genuine bargain at £875; full particulars. 47/20, Office of this Paper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Established 60 years; splendid opportunity for enterprising man; death vacancy; scope for considerable expansion; General, Agricultural, Dispensing, Kodak Agency; convenient commodious premises (freehold); lock-up shop, for sale, cheap; mortgage can be arranged; fixtures and stock at valuation; house available near business; full particulars on application. 47/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, NORTH (in main street).—Large double-fronted shop, modern fittings, well stocked, good storage accommodation, increasing turnover, medium class trade; excellent reasons for disposal; price £1,500 or near offer. Apply, 48/8, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Working-class Retail and N.H.I. Business; takings average £1,200; good profits; low rent; electric; good window; price, £350, or shop fittings and goodwill £150; good reason for disposal; bargain for quick sale; no triflers, please; open to offer. 49/40, Office of this Paper.

LONDON SUBURB (Essex).—Splendid opening for a live man. General Dispensary, prescribing own specialities; Photography; 10 years' lease to run (part let off); returns average about £600 a year; can easily be doubled in a few months; price about £200, or reasonable offer; ill health makes immediate sale necessary. 49/39, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Chemist Business for disposal on account of death; good working-class district; cash takings £17 weekly; N.H.I. about 700 per month, and good scope for improvement; living accommodation; all, including property, £975; mortgage can be arranged. 122/274, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (near).—For Sale, genuine Business, situated in prosperous manufacturing town; takings average over £50 per week; stock £900; rent £52 per annum; fixtures include National Register (£72) and dark room; long lease will be granted; net profit high; N.H.I. small; advertiser will accept genuine offers. 122/285, Office of this Paper.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH.—Comfortable little Business for sale, making profit of about £6 a week; together with good modern house; price of business £850, and of property £1,150; loan could be arranged; every facility for investigation by genuine inquirer. 49/9, Offices of this Paper.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Near).—Genuine good-class Retail and N.H.I. Business in busy main street; expensively fitted and well stocked; average returns, £1,500 per annum; long lease at very moderate rent; price for fixtures and goodwill, £650; stock at valuation, approximately £700. For further particulars apply Charles E. Naylor, Chemists' Valuer, 170 Vesper Road, Kirkstall, Leeds. Telephone: Horsforth 324.

NORFOLK.—Old-established Country Business; nearest opposition 5 miles; average takings last three years £950; good dwelling-house; nice garden; small garage; price, business and premises, £1,250. Full particulars, 44/32, Office of this Paper.

N.W. LONDON.—Large double-fronted Shop; established 2 years; net rent and rates under £70; Kodak Agency; takings first year £1,000, last year £1,150, all cash at usual profits; neglected owing to ill health of owner; neighbourhood improving; scope for big increase under energetic man. 49/25, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist's Business for Sale, centre of town, main road; long protected lease; increasing trade, with splendid opportunities. Full particulars and order to view from C. S. Quick, F.C.I.S., 182 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Sound old-established good all-round Business, with Kodak; large turnover; good-class trade; living accommodation; pleasant situation; capital required about £2,400; genuine. 49/21, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Chemist's Business in market town, with Kodak Agency; convenient residence; long lease; returns last year at good prices about £3,600; price, about £2,400. 123/297, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHPORT.—Business, suitable for energetic man, in residential district; several doctors near; Kodak Agency; price £250. 49/33, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND (growing seaside resort).—Retail Dispensing; turnover over £4,000; net profit, 1927, £1,064; rent £65; 13 years' lease; double-fronted shop; modern fittings; good living accommodation; Optical also; price £2,500. Apply "South-West," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham.

SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Village Pharmacy, suitable for elderly semi-retired gentleman; Dispensing, N.H.I., Prescribing; house and shop; house could be let off and shop as lock-up; nice country; illness compels quick sale; valuation terms. Full particulars on application. 48/29, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Pharmacy; best position in market town; returns at present £2,400 or near; net profits, £550; stock about £1,000; house over shop let. Price for option of purchase of property, 10 years' lease to run, stock, fixtures and goodwill; £2,300 for quick sale. 49/35, Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Genuine Family Retail Business for sale in healthy district; very old established; turnover nearly £2,800; net profit £600; shop fitted in solid mahogany; stock worth £700; very large house; 1 acre garden, with fruit trees and greenhouses; net rent £40; no opposition; price £1,500. 123/295, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS for Sale in Surrey; turnover last year £960; net profit £250; business increasing rapidly; rent, £40; mahogany fixtures; well stocked; small living accommodation; price £575. 40/36, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business for Disposal, serving large rural district South Wilts.; excellent shop, dwelling-house, stores; charming garden and cottage; genuine reason for disposal; price £1,375, including freehold premises, fixtures, fittings, utensils and stock of about £400; immediate possession. Full particulars to genuine buyers. Apply 123/294, Office of this Paper.

DRUG and Photographic Business, popular seaside resort; capable of great expansion; Kodak Agency; low price for quick sale. 45/18, Office of this Paper.

EXPORT Agent and Shipper, City office, retiring, buying for European and Indian Druggists in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, offers to sell his Business to Pharmacist with Export experience; turnover £20,000; every investigation invited; price £450. Replies "India," P.C.B. 12/27, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, freehold, Drug Store, South Coast resort; house and shop; good garden; splendid opportunity for Chemist; owner going abroad. 45/14, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, one of the finest Pharmaceutical Retail Businesses in the North-West of England. Full particulars on receipt of banker's reference for £4,000. 122/288, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, Genuine Chemist Business in small Suffolk town; no opposition; price, to include freehold, fixtures, goodwill and stock, £2,500; inspection invited. Apply Balls & Balls, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

IMMEDIATE Sale.—Fixtures and Stock for vacant possession shortly; lease, £60 first 7 years; £350 or offer. "Surrey," 49/37, Office of this Paper.

£320 ALL AT.—Herbal and Health Food Stores, main road, seaside, Essex; well fitted; good house and garden; good living; illness sole cause. "Alpha," 47/15, Office of this Paper.

£350. or £75 goodwill and valuation of stock and fittings, purchases old-established working-class Retail and Kodak Business, situate in main road E. London; takings average £900 yearly under management; gross profit £350 year; owner-manager would increase; suit qualified or unqualified; rent and rates £2 weekly; good lease; small house vacant. Apply for particulars to view. 47/40, Office of this Paper.

£1,000.—Cash Retail; Midlands; turnover £1,500; house and shop, rent £100, or property could be purchased; Kodak Agency; cash only; bankers' references essential. 45/17, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS INVITED.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E. DRUGS AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

THE House Committee invite Tenders for Surgical and Antiseptic Dressings, also for Drugs, for immediate and future delivery. A list of these, with further particulars and form of tender, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent's Office.

Tenders duly sealed are to be returned to the Superintendent's Office not later than March 30, 1928.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

DISPENSING and Retail Pharmacy required; Kodak Agency; turnover £1,250-£2,000, with scope for increase; long lease; management considered with view early purchase; age 33. Particulars (in confidence) to 48/25, Office of this Paper.

HULL (in or near).—Cash Retail Business, £2,000 turnover or more, for cash; now or in the next two months. 46/20, Office of this Paper.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Re Rackow. By order of the Liquidator, and further parties removed from Brighton, Harrow, and elsewhere for convenience of sale.

5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), LONDON, E.C. The almost new CHEMISTS' SHOP FIXTURES and SHOW-CASES, including Drug Runs, Chemists' Wall Showcases, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Screens and Desks, Silent Salesmen, Mirrors, Tills, etc.

B. NORMAN & SON

will Sell by Auction, at their Sale Rooms, above, Wednesday Next, at Twelve o'clock.

On View day prior. Catalogues on application.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

NORTH LONDON.—Double-fronted Shop in good trading position; excellent living accommodation over; suitable for Chemist and Druggist; lease 8 years; rent £80; price for lease, including certain fittings, £850. Further particulars of James Neilson, Market Place, Enfield.

WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.—For Sale by Private Treaty, double-fronted Shop Premises, with good living accommodation, in excellent position in main street near centre of town; vacant possession. Apply Arthur W. Glaes, Auctioneer, Wellington, Somerset.

PREMISES TO LET.

BLACKBURN.—Double-fronted Shop Premises, near centre of town, which have been in occupation of Chemists continuously since year 1835, now to Let; suitable for multiple firm or Chemist commencing business; no ingoing; write for photograph and details; immediate occupation and lease granted to suitable applicant. 44/17, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

SCOTLAND.—Good Agency wanted by subscriber, who is working all Scotland by car with two assistant travellers; first-class references and reliable services offered. 2 Whitehill Gardens, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BRISTOL.—Qualified Assistant to act as Manager to branch shop; send particulars, references, and salary required; easy post and permanency if desired. 122/278, Office of this Paper.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Qualified Manager wanted in about a month for an old-established, medium-class Country Business; single preferred; not over 40; permanency to suitable man; good references essential. Apply, stating age, full particulars of experience, references, salary required, with photo if possible, to 49/8, Office of this Paper.

CLERKENWELL.—Wanted, unqualified male Assistant; capable Dispenser, Window-dresser and obliging at Counter. State age, salary required, give recent references. Foster, 23 Skinner Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

CROYDON.—Young Assistant; single; qualified. Kindly give full particulars of experience, age, height, salary, and enclose photo to 46/9, Office of this Paper.

HAMPSHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant for good-class business; Dispensing and Photography; D. & P. essential. Give all particulars in first letter (photo, to be returned). W. E. Allen, Chemist, Petersfield.

IPSWICH.—Energetic Junior Assistant; 20-23; N.H.I., Photographic. Apply, with usual particulars, to G. W. Hales, 21 Tacket Street.

LEWISHAM, S.E.—Junior, with undeniable references; smart appearance; quick at Dispensing and Counter; salary and full particulars; interview preferred. Apply W. Harris, "Goddens," 220 Hither Green Lane, Lewisham, S.E.13.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified Manager wanted; young, capable; energetic, willing and courteous; Photographic knowledge. Apply, with photo, full particulars, salary required and references, to D. Norman, M.P.S., 269 Crosby Road, Seaforth, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager for Light Retail business, with small amount of N.H.I., in residential district; house attached. Give all particulars and state when at liberty. 45/230, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, qualified lady Assistant, well up in Dispensing; live in. All particulars to Mrs. Wilson, 356 Essex Road, Islington, N.1.

LONDON.—Unqualified Junior Assistant; good Dispenser and Counterman; quick and used to a brisk business. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, age and salary required; state when free. H. F. Ferriss, 349 High Road, Lee Green, S.E.12.

LONDON, N.E.—Young Qualified Assistant, capable of taking charge; good Counterman and Window-dresser. Apply by letter, with usual particulars and salary required, outdoor. Taber & Cresswell, 138 High Street, Kingsland, N.E.

LONDON.—Wanted at once for good-class City Business a smart Junior (male) of good address. Apply, giving all particulars and stating wages required, to P.C.B. 12/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.5.—Required at once, a Qualified Male Assistant for Dispensing and Relief work; age about 24; must be reliable and a good worker. Apply, giving full particulars of previous experience, to 49/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, keen, intelligent young Manager, qualified; Photographic experience; applicant must be well up and possess initiative and energy; best references required; middle-class store type business. 47/18, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager wanted (not over 40) for Cash Retail and N.H.I.; must be capable, energetic and tactful, smart Salesman, and up-to-date Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography. Give full particulars. Latewards, Chemists, Bradford, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Unqualified Assistant required, age between 35 and 40; good Prescriber, smart Salesman, and Window-dresser; N.H.I. Dispensing; knowledge of Optics preferred; permanency and progressive salary to the right man. State experience, salary, and full particulars to 46/6, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager required for Branch; one with Optical qualification preferred. Please state age, references, salary and when at liberty, in first instance by letter only, to "Pharmacist," c/o Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Locum wanted for Dispensing and Family Retail Business from April 5 to April 21 inclusive. Please state usual terms, etc., to 49/16, Office of this Paper.

NORTH-WEST COAST.—Small Pharmacist one-man business requires energetic man to work same; must have initiative, be fully qualified, Photographic experience, good Window-dresser; good living accommodation. State salary. Full particulars, "Chemist," 403 Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified Senior Assistant (outdoor), age 25-35, for Front Counter and Window-dressing; high-class business experience. Please state clearly in first letter age, height and where apprenticed, other experience, salary required, and enclose photo if possible. Address Mr. Austen, c/o Newsholme's, Ltd., 27 High Street, Sheffield.

WEST-END.—A Junior, with first-class experience; one accustomed to foreign Dispensing preferred. Kindly state age, height, salary required. 122/290, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, gentleman, required in April, qualified preferred, age 26 to 30, for first-class Light Retail and Dispensing; no N.H.I.; must be competent Dispenser and Window-dresser; progressive permanency for good man. Particulars of experience and salary required to McKinnell, Ltd., Pharmacists, Northampton.

ASSISTANT (female) for fast Counter trade. Herbert, Drug Stores, 209 Vauxhall Bridge Road.

BALKWILL & CO., Plymouth, require an unqualified Assistant; age about 35; only those with first-class experience and references need apply. Please give full particulars, experience, age, references, salary required (outdoors), and if possible enclose photo. Permanent position to man of ability.

CAPABLE Assistant, with a practical knowledge of Optics, Photography and good Dispensing experience. Reply, by letter only, stating age, details of experience and references, to Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, West Brompton, S.W.6.

IMPROVER, energetic and willing, for brisk high-class business; age about 20. Call for interview, or write, enclosing photo and full particulars of experience, references and salary, to Venables, Chemist, 290 Brixton Road, S.W.9.

IMPROVER (20 or under) immediately, with Counter, Photo and Dispensing experience. Full particulars, salary, etc., E. W. Harber, Central Pharmacy, High Street, King's Heath, Birmingham.

JUNIOR (girl), principally for D. & P. work; good, quick printer for preference. Carter, Chemist, 453 Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

JUNIOR, unqualified; at once; good Dispenser and Window-dresser essential, and must possess undeniable references. State terms. Hadfield, Chemist, 586 Prince Regent's Lane, E.16.

LADY Assistant, qualified, required shortly; age about 25. Send full particulars as to age, experience, references, salary required, when disengaged, etc., to Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Church Street, Weybridge, Surrey.

MANAGER, qualified, for Thames Valley; must be accustomed to good-class business; capable Salesman and Window-dresser; age about 30/35. Apply to 123/291, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, for Hackney district; must be accustomed to good-class business; capable Salesman and Window-dresser; age about 30-35. Apply to 123/292, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, for High Barnet district; must be accustomed to good class business; capable salesman and window dresser; age about 30. Apply by letter to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, N.W.1.

MORTONS CASH CHEMISTS, Ltd., have a vacancy for a Qualified Branch Manager; must be keen and industrious; age about 30; good salary and prospects. Also Junior Assistant required. Applications to Mr. G. W. Todd, Staff Manager, 510 Harrow Road, W.9.

OPTICAL Assistant (registered J.C.Q.O.); experienced, capable Refractionist, possessing Photographic and Pharmaceutical knowledge, though not necessarily qualified. Full particulars in first letter, age, salary, etc. Write only, Mr. Hartley Shaw, 17 Bridge Street, Bradford.

PUPIL—A vacancy occurs in an old-established, high-class Pharmacy for a Pupil; excellent facilities for Dispensing and Laboratory work; if desired Optical, Photographic and Wireless experience can be obtained. Hickman & Metcalf, Pharmacists, Market Place, Newbury.

QUALIFIED Manager required immediately; good prospects for ambitious and energetic man. Give full particulars of experience, age, salary, and when at liberty in first letter. 46/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, young, to manage branch, recently opened; Photography. State full particulars. Apply J. M. & W. Darling, Chemists, South Shields.

QUALIFIED Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing (N.H.I.) business. Please state age, salary required, and when disengaged to Chas. J. Taylor & Son, 292 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.

QUALIFIED lady wanted as Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Photographic business in pleasant country district in Hampshire, 35 miles from London. State age, experience, salary required (indoors), and enclose photograph, to be returned. 47/14, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (lady or gentleman) for Branch Pharmacy, Forest Gate, E.7; must be good Dispenser and have thorough knowledge of business; salary and commission; comfortable berth for suitable applicant; age not over 35. Apply by letter, with full particulars of experience, etc. C. A. Moore, M.P.S., 171 Plashet Grove, East Ham, E.6.

QUALIFIED Assistant for relief duty, May, June, July; also Junior at end of April. Both must have knowledge of dispensing and photography. Please state sex, age, height, salary required, and references, with photo, to Hinton Lake & Son, Ltd., 41 High Street, Exeter.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager; Midland town; male; good appearance; capable business builder; £5 per week and 5% commission on increased business; plenty scope for up-to-date, energetic man. Also qualified male Dispenser; good appearance; Midland city shop; age about 45 preferred; neat, accurate worker, with latest ideas for extending Dispensing in new model dispensary. State salary; permanent and progressive situations to right men. Apply, with photograph, references, and full particulars, 48/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for Retail shop of good-class trade in West of Scotland; experienced; age 25-35. Apply 123/293, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, Junior Assistant. Reply, by letter only, to Loesby-Jones, 4 Thayer Street, Manchester Square, W.

SMART qualified lady required, principally for Counter work and Window Dressing in quick cash business; must be capable of taking charge when necessary. Reply, giving full particulars, and salary required. Coventry Co-operative Society.

UNQUALIFIED.—A really smart Assistant for the Photographic side of a large business in a Midland city required immediately; progressive position; permanency to the right man. 46/231, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, male or female, age 25 to 35; quick Dispenser and smart Salesman, with knowledge of Photography; able to manage. Apply, with particulars as to experience and salary required, to Arnold, Chemist, Bideford, N. Devon.

WANTED, qualified Assistant (lady or gentleman) to manage branch for the season, March 31 to middle October; knowledge of Photography essential. State age, salary, references, and experience. Broom, Chemist, Lynmouth, N. Devon.

WANTED, to start April 30, qualified Manager for branch; Light Retail, Photography and N.H.I.; Manchester district; permanency if suitable. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, married or single, and salary required, to 46/13, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior qualified Assistant for Dispensing Department; age about 22. Apply 123/295, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified lady Dispenser-Book-keeper, willing to assist in consulting room; salary £2 10s. (outdoor). Dr. Garrett, Eastleigh, Hants.

WANTED, Assistant, unqualified, capable, all-round experience, for the Manchester district. 47/39, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, late May, Scotch lady or North Midlands lady Dispenser, fully qualified; medium-class trade, full charge under supervision, age about 28/30, commanding appearance, tall, for seaside town, Devon; comfortable position; knowledge of Kodaks. Send photo, copy references, state salary; lovely district. 47/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Unqualified Junior for East-End Business; main road; smart Counter hand, N.H.I., Photography, Stock. Apply, with full particulars, salary, etc., "X. A.," 49/3, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Representative required by provincial House to call upon Medical men, Vets. and the Trade in North, Midlands and Birmingham districts; some connection necessary. Apply, with fullest details, to 122/277, Office of this Paper.

CLERK wanted in Wholesale Warehouse; must have had experience in dealing with returns, inwards and outwards. State experience, age and salary required. P.C.B. 12/35, Office of this Paper.

CORKS.—A London firm of Cork Importers and English manufacturers require Travellers to sell Corks on commission as side line; state ground covered. Z.D. 410, care Deacon's Advertising Agency, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

INVOICE Clerk, must be experienced and capable, required by London Wholesale Chemist and Druggist. Full particulars to 122/289, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant of superior education required for permanent position in London; experience in highest class Toilet Goods manufacture an advantage. State age and give full particulars of previous experience, salary earned, etc., in first letter to 46/17, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, with well-established connections, required by largest firm of Olive Oil producers in the world to work Kent, Surrey and Sussex. Apply 122/271, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, commission terms, required at once to call on Photographic Dealers, also Chemists, with our well-known line of Camera Cases; the area includes Kent, Surrey, Sussex, also three Eastern Counties; splendid side line for traveller calling on all dealers in photographic requisites. Apply, with particulars, to 122/287, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, with good connections in London, Home Counties, and the North of England, for Special Packed Lines for Chemists; gentlemen who have other agencies not objected to. Commission and particulars on application to "Packed Goods," 122/285, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Northants, Herts, Wilts, Berks. and Rutland by reliable house offering quick selling articles at very competitive prices; 10 per cent. commission basis. Apply by letter, McClure, Young & Co., Ltd., Glenthams Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for all parts of United Kingdom, Scotland and Ireland, calling on Chemists, to carry a special Face Cream (already having good sale), on commission as side line; applicants state territory covered. Write particulars to "Nagele's" (London), 8/12 Edward Street, Wardour Street, London, W.1.

TABLET Maker (Midlands), used to Stokes Machines; must be thoroughly competent in all operations. Write, stating experience, references, and wages required, 44/34, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN)

B.W.A.—YOUNG, single, competent, ambitious, qualified Chemists, willing to accept progressive and remunerative appointments in British West Africa, are invited to register their names, and send full detailed particulars of their business careers to Lyndwood & Co., Manufacturing Chemists and Export Merchants, 37 Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

NAIROBI.—Howse & McGeorge, Ltd., require the services of a qualified male Assistant, age 25/30, with good all-round experience and knowledge of Photography; 4 years' agreement; second class passage paid out; salary £30, £30, £37 10s. and £40 per month for the first, second, third and fourth years respectively. Reply, with copies of references and photograph, to "Zebra," 84 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL [HOME.]

A.A.A.—RIGHT-HAND or Senior; abstainer; excellent references; personality; business builder; Drug Store considered; moderate salary; disengaged. BM/ZP6N, London, W.C.1.

A.A.A.—CAPABLE, qualified Manager or Assistant seeks re-engagement; first-class experience, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter and Photographics; excellent references; disengaged; Partnership considered. 48/21, Office of this Paper.

A.—QUALIFIED Chemist; 26; single; Manager or Assistant; experienced, capable and methodical; highest references; Midlands preferred, but not essential. "Chemist," 31 Ilbert Street, North Road, Plymouth.

A LADY, highly experienced and well recommended, desires post; Locum or permanency. "S," 15 Mulgrave Street, Liverpool.

A S a Locum, experienced Chemist, 48; excellent references; disengaged. "Chemist," 81-83 Arthur Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

A S Locum or temporary help; qualified; elderly. J. Hearn, 22 Landseer Avenue, Manor Park, London, E.12.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; first-class London experience; disengaged. "H. P.," 54 Temperley Road, Balham, S.W.12.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; all-round experience; can manage; temporary or permanent. "Radix," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

A SSISTANT, 23, unqualified, desires situation at Cardiff or near Newport as possible; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; good references; Welsh-speaking. G. I. Morgan, 186 Corporation Road, Newport, Mon.

A SSISTANT or Manager, married, unqualified, age 30, good all-round experience, including Agricultural, desires situation; country preferred; good references. Evans, 31 Bletchley Road, Bletchley, Bucks.

A SSISTANT, unqualified (Hall Certificate), middle-aged, all-round experience, requires post. Knight, 13 Marlborough Place, Banbury.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; temporary or permanent; experienced all round; would manage Drug Store; purchase entertained; good reference. P.C.B. 12/22, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT (Part I); 21; London only; tall; good appearance; energetic; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; excellent reference. 47/8, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 24; 7 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photography; passed Part I; London essential. J. West, 28 Willoughby Road, Acton Vale, W.3.

A SSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; 45; quick and accurate Dispenser, Counter, Photo, Window-dresser; 25 years' West-End and suburban experience. "A. B.," New Road Pharmacy, New Road, Battersea, S.W.

A SSISTANT; thoroughly experienced; capable; energetic; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; Prescriber; good references; disengaged. M. Henry, 29 Woodstock Road, London, W.12.

A S Manager, Senior or Locum; Drug Stores preferred; Prescriber; personality and business builder. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; good all-round; season or permanent; energetic worker; moderate wage. "C.," 13 Gloucester Avenue, Armley, Leeds.

A SSISTANT or Manager; experienced Dispenser, Prescriber, Salesman; single; mid-aged; unqualified. "Aspirin," c/o Miss Drewery, Kingsbridge House, Bracebridge, Lincoln.

A SSISTANT, 23, unqualified, desires position; 7 years' good experience in all branches of Pharmacy; good references. "E. L. M.," 20 Merestow Green, Evesham, Worcestershire.

A SSISTANT; 26; medical degree; good experience; Prescribing and Dispensing; business capabilities; disengaged. 49/7, Office of this Paper.

C APABLE Assistant; 23; unqualified; experienced; Counter, Dispensing, Window-dressing; Manchester district preferred. 45/15, Office of this Paper.

C HEMIST, having disposed of business through compulsory termination of lease, desires situation within 20 miles of London as Manager or Branch Manager, with view to early succession. 49/29, Office of this Paper.

D. AND P.—Situation required in D. and P. Department; expert knowledge; quick film developing, printing, enlarging, etc.; 5 years' Radiographer; permanency if possible; would accept season; excellent references. W. E. King, near Church, Washington, Lincoln.

D ISENGAGED March 26 onwards; Locum, permanency, or part time; Minor qualification; experienced. "Pharmacist," 13 Disraeli Road, Ealing, W.13.

D ISENGAGED.—Locum; Easter holidays; reliable Dispenser; good Counterman; active; middle-aged; qualified. "Chemicus," 34 Kingscote Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.

D ISPENSER (lady); qualified; available immediately; North of England preferred; Doctor or Institution; 2 years' experience in Dispensing and practical Pharmacy; knowledge of Book-keeping; well recommended. 45/21, Office of this Paper.

E VENINGS, Relief (one, two or three weekly); qualified; West-End managerial experience. 49/30, Office of this Paper.

E XPERIENCED Branch Manager (15 years); qualified; unbroken successful record by reason of salesmanship, trustworthiness; early disengaged when suited; married; attached accommodation optional, also locality. "M. P. J.," 312 St. Ann's Road, N.15.

E XPERIENCED Assistant, 30, unqualified, capable, energetic, good Salesman, 6½ years with present employer, desires change; Norwich or Norfolk preferred. 47/19, Office of this Paper.

E XPERIENCED Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall) desires post with Doctor; country preferred; good references; available now. 48/9, Office of this Paper.

F REE evenings (3 or 4 weekly), Pharmacist (35), well experienced all branches Retail. Apply "Chemist," 26 York Road, Waterloo, S.E.1.

I MPROVER requires post after Easter; Birmingham preferred, not essential; Secondary School education; age 21. Apply A. Bradbury, c/o Williams, Chemist, Lichfield.

I MPROVER, female, 20; liberty April 9; good experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photographic; well recommended. Sloan, "Wilhows," Seaton, Workington, Cumberland.

HOLIDAY Relief Assistant, reliable, experienced Dispenser (unqualified), Counterman, moderate terms, desires engagements; April, May, whole July, 3 weeks September. Overton, 8 Campden Street, Kensington.

J. SPENCER PALMER, Thornbury, Bristol, recommends his late Apprentice (3 years) as Junior or Improver; tall; good appearance. Apply H. R. Champion, 46 The Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.

JUNIOR, age 20, excellent experience, requires situation, West London or suburbs. Scott, c/o Barley, Central Pharmacy, Thame, Oxon.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver requires berth after Easter; London area preferred, not essential; excellent references. 48/10, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, age 21, desires situation; excellent Dispensing and Counter work; good references; Midlands preferred. 49/5, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, age 22, requires experience; interview; Lancashire preferred. 49/11, Office of this Paper.

LADY, qualified Dispenser (Hall) and Counter-hand, 6 years' all-round experience, desires post; South Wales preferred; age 22 years. 46/11, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall, qualification) desires post, Doctor, Chemist or Institution; part or whole time; Hospital experience. "Hall," 72 Cheltenham Road, S.W.4.

LADY Dispenser, 20, tall (Hall Certificate), requires post with Doctor or Chemist; well educated; free any time. 48/28, Office of this Paper.

LADY, unqualified, 12 years' good Dispensing experience with Hospital, Chemist and Doctor, requires post; knowledge of Book-keeping. 48/30, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall Certificate) desires post, Doctor or Institution; 11 years' experience; country preferred. 49/24, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Manager; thoroughly experienced and capable; disengaged. "M.P.S.," 90 Victoria Road, Oxford.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; experienced; capable at Dispensing, Counter and Photo; now at liberty. "Chemist," 32 Fairmount Road, Brixton, S.W.2.

LOCUM; 20 years' experience; competent; reliable; free for Easter; any distance; reasonable terms. "Chemicus," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

LOCUM, tall, qualified, at liberty now, requires engagements where Assistant kept; any district. F. R. Smith, 34 Welbeck Avenue, Southampton.

LOCUM or permanency desired by capable Dispenser and Counterman; excellent references; unqualified. "H.," 131 Mount View Road, N.4.

LOCUM; abstainer; disengaged; capable; anywhere; moderate terms; booking dates; Easter free; good references. Carte, The Pharmacy, Rodley, Leeds.

LOCUM (lady), M.P.S.; 6 years' experience; disengaged; any district; Yorkshire preferred. "Chemist," 329 Roundhay Road, Leeds.

LOCUM; qualified lady; any district; Cornwall and Devon preferred; free May 1. 49/32, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; M.P.S.; experienced; highest references as to capabilities and personality; married; free April; London preferred. 48/35, Office of this Paper.

MANAGERSHIP or Locum, disengaged in 3 weeks, having just sold business, seeks Managership of branch; thorough experience and good business builder; would invest. "Alpha," 47/32, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C. (on Register J.C.Q.O.), age 30, 5 ft. 8 in., married (no children), desires appointment as Manager; coast preferred; moderate salary in berth offering good prospects to capable, quick and willing worker with 4 years' successful managerial experience; excellent references; abstainer; smart appearance; thoroughly fit; commence duties one month from appointment. P.C.B. 12/23, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.; 28; tall; Senior or Branch Manager; 10 years' experience in good-class Retail, Dispensing, Photographic and Agricultural business; present position Senior Assistant, 3 years; excellent references; willing; disengaged April 15. C. Dowling, 71 St. Peter's Road, Croydon.

M.P.S., 34, married, desires post as Manager in good-class business; knowledge Photography, Optics, and good Window-dresser. Lloyd, 164 Glenroy Street, Cardiff.

M.P.S., YOUNG, desires position in North Wales; capable and trustworthy; excellent references. 49/17, Office of this Paper.

P.H.C., single, 70, desires Superintendent's berth; low salary; supervision only. Naylor, 19 Alton Street, Manchester.

PHARMACIST, capable, reliable, keen business builder, with wide experience all branches general Retail, also Store trade, desires Managership of business, or superintend number of branches where scope for extension. 48/4, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST-OPTICIAN (50), F.I.O.O., expert all branches, including Photography, Wireless, 30 years' experience, desires change with wider scope; quick, accurate Dispenser, keen Buyer; capable commanding staff; permanency required; would consider view succession; present situation three years; excellent references. 42/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady, 30, wanting fresh experience, desires position as Assistant in good-class business; good Dispensing experience and knowledge of Photography; would entertain a season berth. 45/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist-Optician, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., desires post, Manager or Assistant; aged 30; excellent experience. P.C.B. 12/21, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 53; single; disengaged; abstainer; all-round experience; small Managership, Locum or Superintendency; full or part-time. "Chemist," 53 Louis Street, Leeds.

QUALIFIED, 30, disengaged, thoroughly experienced in all branches, seeks permanency as Manager; London or South Coast preferred, but not essential. Jones, 68 Nower Road, Dorking, Surrey.

QUALIFIED; 23; five years' experience, City and provincial; free April 16; excellent references. "Chemist," 164 Belsize Road, N.W.6.

QUALIFIED Locum; over 20 years' experience, mostly West-End; competent; reliable; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 81 Camden Road, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant; best experience; now disengaged; Counter, Dispensing and Photography; Locum work entertained; moderate salary. 48/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 25, desires situation in or around Manchester as Manager; had good experience in buying, etc. 47/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager desires change; well up all round, able to buy and take complete charge; preferable with gradual succession; terms or interest; a "square" deal given and expected. 47/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 36; registered J.C.Q.O.; highest references, West-End; business builder; 22 years Retail; permanency or view to succession. 49/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 27, married, desires permanency as Manager; Midlands preferred; conscientious worker; not afraid of responsibility; 12 years' useful experience all branches. 43/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 24, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, desires post, London; references. Apply 49/28, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 28, desires change; excellent experience in all branches; good Salesman and Window-dresser; keen and energetic. 49/27, Office of this Paper.

SCOTSMAN (Part I), age 23, first-rate experience, desires situation, London or suburbs; previous London experience; excellent references. 46/16, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; age 28; 9 years' good-class experience; quick and accurate Dispenser, Stock-keeper and Window-dresser; capable Salesman. 46/6, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED at liberty; 28; married; excellent references; sober; good Salesman, Dispenser; knowledge Photography. H. Dearden, 3 Beech Grove, Accrington.

UNQUALIFIED lady Assistant seeks post, Liverpool or district; Wholesale and Retail experience (7 years London). Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing, packing Chemists' own lines; good references. 48/39, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, qualified (Hall Certificate), requires post as Dispenser; also able to drive car and keep books. Heppell, Rose Villa, Thorpe Road, Weeley, Clacton-on-Sea.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.
Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.
I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.
S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Rd., Liverpool

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.—**SALESMAN-REPRESENTATIVE**, keen, educated, 32, married, 12 years' experience, excellent London connection, seeks represent known Drug, Packed Goods, or Toilet House; salary, expenses. "Integrity," 45/13, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER**, qualified, age 28, smart appearance, desires position as Representative of House of repute; energetic, reliable; keen Salesman; highest references. "Chemist," 57 St. George's Road, S.W.1.

A **DVERTISER**, age 35, with 15 years' experience high-class Retail and knowledge of Wholesale, desires change; position of trust (outdoor or indoor) with Wholesale firm preferred; highest references. "A. W.," 48/2, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER**, calling upon Chemists in North of England, is open for additional side line; commission and part expenses basis; Sundries or Packed Goods preferred. 48/31, Office of this Paper.

A **S REPRESENTATIVE**, 30; connection Chemists, etc., Southern Counties; experienced; up-to-date advertising sales methods; keen progress where facilities exist increasing earnings; thoroughly capable interviewer and determined salesman; convincing personality; would consider profitable side lines; commission and expenses allowance. 46/22, Office of this Paper.

A **TTENTION OF SALES MANAGERS**.—An able and energetic Salesman desires position with reputable firm; scientific training in salesmanship; 10 years' Retail experience. Write immediately 49/31, Office of this Paper.

C **HEMIST** seeks position as Representative; experienced in propaganda amongst Doctors and Chemists; considerable knowledge of Infants' Foods. "Qualified," 46/19, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE**, 25 years' road, requires another line; good references. F. S. Marsden, Ph. Chemist, 22 Cotton Lane, Moseley, Birmingham.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** desires post; most excellent credentials; wide experience, Drugs, Specialities and Medical. "Beta," 118 Haydon's Park Road, S.W.19.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** open for change; splendid connection R Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Lancashire and Yorkshire; sales records, etc. 48/24, Office of this Paper.

S **ALESMAN**, doing business with best Chemists, Beauty Saloons, and Stores in Wales, is open to represent a first-class house; if your proposition is a live one, ask for my record. 45/36, Office of this Paper.

S **OUTH and West Wales**, 18 years' connection with leading Proprietary, advertiser seeks similar post as Representative or Druggists' Sundries; salary, etc. Apply 38/6, Office of this Paper.

T **RAVELLER** requires new post; 4 years with one firm; owns own motor; young; smart; a sales-getter. 44/30, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

T **RIAL** Case, almost unused, frames, lenses, etc., all or part, about £20 all; Microscope, single eyepiece, objectives 1.4, 1.5, 1.8, Leitz, Wetzlar, perfect condition, £3 10s. Smith, Chemist, Kidderminster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M **CADAM & TUCKNISS**, Stock and Share Brokers and Dealers, Westminster Bank Chambers, Blackheath, London, S.E.3. Established 1898. Telephone: Lee Green 0081. Shares for sale free of commission (subject):—50 Bengers' Ord., 39s. 9d.; 20 Pfs., 54; 200 British Drug Houses £1 Ordinary, 19s. 3d. c.d. 6%; 200 Drage's £1 10% Pfs., 24s.; 400 Idris "A" Ord., 21s.; 200 "A" 6% Pfs., 16s.; 200 Sanitas Trust £1 10% Pfs., 24s. 6d. **WANTED** (subject):—Allenbury's; £1,000 Idris Deb. 64%; Wright Layman Pfs.

ALL PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

should join at once

THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment

Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau

Write for particulars:—**ARTHUR J. GILLIAN**, Gen. Sec.
149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

C **HEMIST FITTINGS**.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. **D. MATTHEWS & SON**, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

S **ECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS**.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

T **RAVELLERS** wanted to write for post free copy of "The Commercial Traveller," containing School of Salesmanship exposures. N.U.C.T. membership is open to all bona fide Commercial Travellers; benefits include Accident Insurance, Sickness, and Unemployment Benefit and Employment Bureau.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, 42 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

RADIUM REFINERS.

W **ILLIAM DEMPSTER & SON, LTD.**, Loch Lomond Radium Works, Balloch, Dumbartonshire, are purchasers of Ores, Concentrates, Old Applicators, Residues, etc.

£87 10 S. for set of Mahogany Fittings, consisting of 10 ft. Drug Run, fitted 30 glass knobbed and labelled drawers, 10 ft. glass-fronted Counter, 8 ft. Wallcase, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, 3 ft. Counter Case, Perfumery Showcase and Desk, Cash Till; would separate. Illustrated list on request. **E. BERG, LTD.**, 336 Old Street, E.C.1.

£140.—14 ft. Drug Fixture complete, 12 ft. Serving Counter, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, 6 ft. Wall Showcase, Perfume Case and Desk, Counter Drawers, Check Till, Shop Chair, two Mahogany Window Enclosures with plate-glass mirror door, Glass Shelves and Oak Pedestals. Full particulars and sketches on application. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 90 and 92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. "Pharmacy Fitters for Over a Century."

£110.—**SET OF MAHOGANY FITTINGS**: 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, mirror centre and showcases, with counter and shelves at back; 6 ft. Wall Case in two heights; 12 ft. Drug Fitting with showcase over; 10 ft. Counter with glass cases in front; Perfume Case and Desk; plate-glass Counter Case; two nests of Counter Drawers; Check Till. Sketches and particulars free on application. **PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS**, 63 Old Street, and 125 Lever Street, London, E.C.1. 'Phone: Clerkenwell 0929 (3 lines).

£115.—**SUPERIOR SET of Solid Oak Fixtures**, comprising 10 ft. Drug Run fitted 30 glass knobbed and labelled drawers, with lockers and cupboards; mirror-fronted Poison Cupboard in top part; 8 ft. Wall Case in two heights; 10 ft. glass-fronted Counter, 6 ft. all-glass Counter, 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 6 ft. Tallboy, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, Oak Cash Till, Perfume Case and Desk. **FARLEY'S**, 227 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

WANTED.

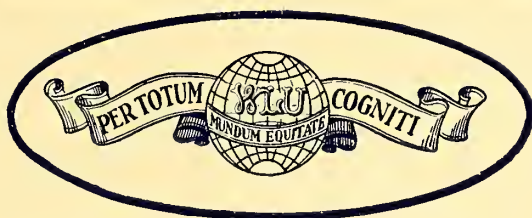
OPTICAL TRIAL CASE. State particulars to **H. Harris**, 15 Bedford Street, Liverpool.

GOOD Second-hand Microscope. Particulars and price to "R. S. B.," 46/12, Office of this Paper.

4 x 5-GALLON SWAN CARBOY, 2 x 2 gallon, also 2 x 7 ft. run Drug Drawers. **Clarke**, Chemist, Newport, Mon.

CARBOYS, two swan-necked, 4 gallons; must be in perfect condition. Lowest price to Secretary, Derby Co-operative Society, Albert Street, Derby.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.



WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SHAVING CREAM

Using water freely, either hot or cold, a very profuse lather is quickly produced, which does not diminish during the course of a leisurely shave.



A notable attainment of the soap-maker's art, bringing additional merit to Wright's Coal Tar Specialities. A product which will please a customer in every way.

RETAILS at **1/-** per large tube
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PROFIT of over **36%** on best terms P.A.T.A.

Packed in an attractive display box of six tubes.

WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMINNEY LIMITED

SOUTHWARK

LONDON

ASPIRIN TABLETS

In Glass tubes each
containing eight.

Retail 3d. per tube

MINIMUM PROFIT to the Retailer 100%

CARRIAGE PAID ON THREE DOZEN.



PRICES

	Per Gross
In 1 Gross Lots	18/-
" 3 "	17/6
" 5 "	17/-
" 10 "	16/-

SAMPLE FREE ON
APPLICATION.

THE STANDARD TABLET CO. HOVE

